

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY  
**Weekly Report**

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

VOL. XIV  
PAGES 175-199

WEEK ENDING FEB. 17, 1956

**No. 7**

**CONTENTS**

|                           | <u>Page</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Congressional<br>Boxscore | ii          |
| Fact<br>Sheets            | 175         |
| Pressures<br>On Congress  | 186         |
| Political<br>Notes        | 188         |
| Around The<br>Capitol     | 192         |
| Committee<br>Roundup      | 194         |
| Floor<br>Action           | 199         |
| Congressional<br>Quiz     | iii         |
| Week In<br>Congress       | iv          |
| Summary Of<br>Legislation | A-44        |

**Political  
Contributions**

*Page 175*

***WILL ELECTRICITY DEMAND  
OUTSTRIP POWER SUPPLY?***

*Page 183*

---

**SPECIAL REPORTS**

---

**CANDIDATE'S DEATH  
POSES LEGAL PUZZLE**

*Page 190*

**CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION**

*Page 193*

**COPYRIGHT 1956**

**BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES**

*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

**1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • STerling 3-8060**

# Congressional Boxscore

## MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of Feb. 17, 1956

| BILL                                | HOUSE            | SENATE           | SIGNED           |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| INCOME TAX CUT                      |                  |                  |                  |
| FOREIGN AID PROGRAM                 |                  |                  |                  |
| ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)         | Reported 3-3-55  | Rejected 5-10-55 |                  |
| HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD                  |                  |                  |                  |
| FARM PRICE SUPPORTS (HR 12)         | Reported 3-10-55 | Passed 5-5-55    | Reported 2-10-56 |
| OMNIBUS FARM BILL (S 3183)          |                  |                  | Reported 2-10-56 |
| HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 7474) (S 1048)  | Reported 7-21-55 | Rejected 7-27-55 | Reported 5-13-55 |
| FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300) | Reported 2-7-56  |                  | Reported 4-28-55 |
| UPPER COLORADO (HR 3383) (S 500)    | Reported 7-8-55  |                  | Reported 3-30-55 |
| SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)           | Reported 7-14-55 | Passed 7-18-55   | Passed 4-20-55   |
| SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)       | Reported 7-28-55 |                  |                  |
| SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)       | Reported 7-22-55 | Passed 7-30-55   | Reported 1-26-56 |
| CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)           |                  |                  | Passed 2-8-56    |
| NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)      | Reported 6-28-55 | Passed 7-28-55   | Reported 7-28-55 |
| HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)     |                  |                  | Passed 2-6-56    |
| OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)            |                  |                  | Vetoed 2-17-56   |
| HOUSING                             |                  |                  |                  |
| HEALTH                              |                  |                  |                  |
| DEPRESSED AREAS                     |                  |                  |                  |
| IMMIGRATION                         |                  |                  |                  |
| DISASTER INSURANCE                  |                  |                  |                  |
| EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES           |                  |                  |                  |
| POSTAL RATE INCREASES               |                  |                  |                  |

### APPROPRIATIONS

House passed Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill Feb. 7.  
Interior Department Appropriation bill reported in House Feb. 17.

COPYRIGHT 1956 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

## 1955 SPENDING, 1956 FUND RAISING REVIEWED

Both political parties in 1956 will be faced with the problem of financing their Presidential, Senatorial, gubernatorial and Congressional campaigns.

- What is the nature of the problem?
- What are some suggested solutions?
- How much was spent by the parties in 1955?

### The Problem

It is increasingly difficult for individuals to seek public office due to the rising cost of campaigning. A candidate seeking statewide or federal office must have enough money to tide him through the primary election. If successful, he then must amass another fund for the general election.

The problem more and more is the source of the funds. Unless a state or nationwide campaign for small contributions is conducted by a vast organization, the only other principal source of income is the "large" individual or corporate contribution.

### Suggested Solutions

In an effort to broaden the base of contributors, a plan was suggested for each party to participate in a voluntary, non-partisan drive to raise funds.

Philip L. Graham, publisher of the Washington Post and Times Herald, started organizing the campaign for the Advertising Council of America. The program called for the Council to make available about \$10 million worth of advertising media time and space urging citizens to contribute to the party of their choice. The project would have been carried out under sponsorship of an eight-member committee, equally divided between Republicans and Democrats.

Chairman Paul M. Butler of the Democratic National Committee Jan. 24 said the Republicans had sabotaged the plan.

Chairman Leonard W. Hall of the Republican National Committee Jan. 25 said Butler killed the plan through a premature announcement.

Graham declined to discuss the causes of the plan's collapse. He said "we simply could not organize the proper bipartisan sponsoring committee."

### FEDERAL FUNDS

Another approach to the problem of contributions has been suggested by Sen. Rochard L. Neuberger (D Ore.). He would have Congress appropriate funds to each party to finance the political campaigns. The amount in Presidential years would be 15 cents for each vote cast in the preceding Presidential election. This would mean \$9,232,650 for each of the parties in 1956. In off-year elections the federal contribution would be scaled down to 10 cents for each vote cast in the preceding Congressional election.

Neuberger, writing in the Jan. 25 issue of the Christian Century, said political contributions were the "dominant ethical and moral question confronting our democratic political system." He said his proposal originated with President Theodore Roosevelt on Dec. 3, 1907.

In support of the proposal, Neuberger said "present laws to control and limit campaign spending have proved as full of holes as a kitchen colander." In the U.S., he wrote, "no responsible party should have to keep one eye on the cash box when drawing up its platform for America .... Let the government finance political campaigns. Forbid all private contributions except those of modest size... perhaps a maximum of \$100."

### LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS

President Eisenhower Feb. 8 said there was some difficulty in defining a "large contribution." He said corporation contributions should be studied to see whether the contributors were disinterested or trying to get something.

Advocates of the Graham plan contend it would be better if the voluntary contributions from individuals were the parties' principal support.

### 1956 Spending

How much would be spent in 1956? Before the campaign no one could estimate figures that could be pinned down. Some guideposts:

The Senate Rules and Administration Elections and Privileges Subcommittee surveyed more than 3,000 radio and television stations after the 1952 campaign. The survey showed \$2,951,328, was spent for television; Democrats \$1,303,916, Republicans \$1,643,909. Radio time purchased totaled \$3,111,049; Republicans spending \$1,803,825, Democrats \$1,269,660.

Reports of 1954 Congressional campaign spending totaled \$13,662,414; Republicans spending \$7,259,767, Democrats \$3,798,413. (1955 Almanac, p. 722) As much or more spending, most observers contended, was not reported or was reported only to state authorities.

Reports of 1952 Presidential contest spending totaled \$17,479,697. Another \$5,584,688 was reported spent for Congressional candidates. The total of more than \$23 million was expected to be surpassed in 1956.

Awaiting Senate action was a bill (S 636) introduced by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) to revise reporting procedure and increase spending limits. S 636 was reported (S Rept 624) by the Rules and Administration Committee June 22, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 375)

Hennings' measure would:

- Include campaign costs in primary elections, currently excluded from federal regulation; they would be used in weighing whether a candidate had exceeded the legal spending limit.

- Direct all committees active in federal office campaigns to file financial reports.

**\$1,000-or-More Club**

A summary of the number and size of individual contributions of \$1,000 or more, as reported by various campaign committees of both parties for 1955.

| Republicans   |                |                  |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| Contributions | Size of Gift   | Total            |
| 332           | \$1,000        | \$332,000        |
| 34            | 2,000          | 68,000           |
| 32            | 3,000          | 96,000           |
| --            | 4,000          | ---              |
| --            | 5,000          | ---              |
| 60            | Other Amounts* | 104,997          |
| 458           | <b>Total</b>   | <b>\$600,997</b> |

| Democrats     |                |                  |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| Contributions | Size of Gift   | Total            |
| 146           | \$1,000        | \$146,000        |
| 4             | 2,000          | 8,000            |
| --            | 3,000          | ---              |
| 1             | 4,000          | 4,000            |
| 4             | 5,000          | 20,000           |
| 15            | Other Amounts* | 31,850           |
| 170           | <b>Total</b>   | <b>\$209,850</b> |

\* Miscellaneous contributions varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

- Raise the spending limit for Senatorial candidates to \$50,000 or the sum obtained by multiplying 10 cents by the total vote cast for that office in the last primary or general election; the limit would apply to total spending, including committees, but would be applied separately for primary and general elections.

- Raise spending limits for House candidates to \$12,500 or the sum obtained by the 10-cent formula.

- Set a new spending limit for national committees which would equal the sum obtained by multiplying 20 cents by the total vote cast for President in any one of the last three elections; this could raise the limit above \$12 million using 1952 election figures.

Another spending limit proposal was made by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.). His bill (HR 1767) would fix the national committee spending limit at \$10 million, holding the limit for Senatorial candidates to \$50,000 and the House candidates to \$5,000. Neither of the limits would include committee spending.

**1955 Spending, Receipts**

Forty-five organizations filed reports with the Clerk of the House that in 1955 they spent \$4,323,394.55 for general political activity. The groups also reported receipts totaling \$4,965,707.40.

Following is a list of the groups, divided into four sections: those identified with the Republican Party; those which worked for the Democratic Party; labor organizations; miscellaneous organizations.

The figures for receipts are followed by (c) when these figures are total contributions. An (r) represents total receipts (including contributions and other receipts).

For cases in which an organization did not file reports covering all of 1955, figures in parentheses indicate the quarters reported.

**Republican Groups**

Fifteen Republican groups reported 1955 spending of \$2,446,162.17, or 57 percent of the total spending reported. Receipts of the GOP groups came to \$2,728,191.70.

The New York State Salute to Eisenhower organization received a loan of \$10,000 from the United Republican Finance Committee of the State of New York, repaid during the calendar year. This was not included in the totals of expenditures and receipts.

The Salute Dinner Television Committee (Eisenhower) of New York City has been in existence only since October, 1955, therefore submitted only one quarterly report.

Republican National Committee -- Received \$1,212,973.65 (r); spent \$1,196,893.18.

Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee -- Received \$233,921.96 (c); spent \$125,169.55.

National Republican Congressional Committee -- Received \$442,567.91 (r); spent \$375,039.47.

National Citizens for Eisenhower, N.Y.C. -- Received \$33,980.42(r); spent \$28,549.39.

National Federation of Republican Women, D.C. -- Received \$13,941.65(c); spent \$7,539.53.

New York State Salute to Eisenhower, N.Y.C. -- Received \$93,855(c); spent \$30,779.59. (1)

Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pa. -- Received \$170,183.44(c); spent \$187,829.71.

Republican State Committee of Delaware, Wilmington -- Received \$1,010(c); spent \$5,857.13.

Republican State Committee in and for the District of Columbia -- Received \$24,189(c); spent \$17,429.10.

Republican State Committee of the State of Wyoming, Cheyenne -- Received \$768(r); spent \$3,568.92. (1)

Republican Women's Finance Committee of the District of Columbia -- Received \$65,746.30(c); spent \$61,613.79. (2)

Salute Dinner Television Committee (Eisenhower), N.Y.C. -- Received \$55,050(c); spent nothing. (1)

United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York -- Received \$366,977.92(c); spent \$390,016.97.

United Republican Finance Committee of San Mateo County, Calif. -- Received \$4,773.89(c); spent \$7,138.50. (3)

Warren County Republican Campaign Committee, Glens Falls, N.Y. -- Received \$8,252.56(c); spent \$8,737.34.

**Democratic Groups**

Five Democratic groups reported 1955 spending of \$1,013,983.97, or 23 percent of the spending reported by political organizations. Receipts totaled \$1,108,681.96.

Democratic National Committee -- Received \$1,070,816(r); spent \$976,883.59.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee -- Received \$1,311(r); spent \$3,733.31.

Democratic National Congressional Committee -- Received \$35,253.31(r); spent \$30,763.39.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee -- Received \$1,301.65(c); spent \$1,181.67.



Young Democratic Clubs of America -- Received \$16,153.02\*\* (r); spent \$1,422.01.

\*\* Report listed income of \$16,153.02 as covering period October, 1953-Nov. 15, 1955. Not included in totals of receipts.

### Labor Groups

Fifteen labor organizations reported spending \$531,109.16 for 1955; 12 percent of the total spending reported by organizations. Receipts of the 15 groups came to \$783,066.84.

The report of the UAW-CIO Political Action Committee covers the period Jan. 1, 1955-Jan. 5, 1956.

Amalgamated Political Action Fund, N.Y.C. -- Received \$11,326.84(c); spent \$2,450.

California Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Los Angeles -- Received \$967.50(c); spent \$906.95.

CIO Political Action Committee, D.C. -- Received \$20,629.62(c); spent \$31,225.41; Educational Account -- Received \$265,950.41; spent \$269,418.12.

Clothing Workers Political Committee of Eastern Pennsylvania, Allentown -- Received \$3,169(c); spent \$600.

Kansas Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Wichita -- Received \$2,184.07(c); spent \$1,090.17. (2)

Labor's League for Political Education, D.C. -- Received \$257,189.48(c); spent \$160,842.01.

Labor's League for Political Education of Kansas, Topeka -- Received \$1,965.05(c); spent \$1,019.96.

Labor's League for Political Education, Region 7, UAW-AFL, Lansing, Mich. -- Received \$3,559(r); spent \$2,480.37.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, D.C. -- Received \$38,743.41(c); spent \$2,579.65; Educational Fund -- Received \$37,946.79(c); spent \$39,240.52.

Railway Labor's Political League, D.C. -- Received \$5,546.75(c); spent \$3,000.

Textile Workers Union of America, Political Education Fund, N.Y.C. -- Received \$878.50(c); spent \$350.

Trainmen's Political Education League, Cleveland, Ohio -- Received \$1,410.00(c); spent \$765.

UAW-CIO Political Action Committee, Detroit, Mich. -- Received \$56,839.42(c); spent \$5,041.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-Partisan Committee, Indianapolis -- Received \$50,013.80(r)\*; spent \$34,549.25.\*

United Steelworkers of America Political Action Fund, Pittsburgh, Pa. -- Received \$72,354.91(c); spent \$9,100; Educational Account -- Received \$2,406.09(c); spent \$1,000.

\* Committee report listed receipts \$50,013.80 and expenditures \$34,549.25 for period Jan. 1, 1948-March 10, 1955; the report listed no receipts or expenditures for the remainder of 1955. Not included in totals of receipts and expenditures.

### Miscellaneous Groups

Ten miscellaneous organizations reported total expenditures of \$332,139.25 for 1955, or 8 percent of the total expenditures of organizations. Receipts totaled \$345,766.90.

Americans for Democratic Action -- Received \$115,147.28(c); spent \$119,450.67.

Americans for America, Chicago, Ill. -- Received nothing; spent \$1.13. (1)

Christian Nationalist Crusade, Los Angeles, Calif. -- Received \$165,254.77(c); spent \$156,265.80.

"Club," N.Y.C. -- Received \$10,727.57(r); spent nothing.

Committee for Collective Security, N.Y.C. -- Received \$426.77(c); spent \$333.83. (3)

National Association of Pro-America, San Francisco, Calif. -- Received \$5,533(r); spent \$7,176.82.

National Committee for an Effective Congress, N.Y.C. -- Received \$35,931.51(c); spent \$35,829.98.

No Tax-No War Committee, Wilmington, Del. -- Received \$140(r); spent \$143.

Pro-America, California Chapter, Los Angeles -- Received \$10,119.85(r); spent \$10,098.08.

Progressive Party of the District of Columbia -- Received \$2,486.15(c); spent \$2,839.94.

### Donations of \$1,000 or More

Following is a state list of individuals and organizations contributing \$1,000 or more to political committees in 1955.

This information was obtained from reports of 45 political committees filed with the Clerk of the House. Only 17 committees, however, reported receipts of \$1,000 or more from individuals as well as organizations. These 17 groups are identified in parentheses after each contribution, according to the key. (See box below)

The Hatch Act makes it illegal for one person to give more than \$5,000 to one group or individual, but permits him to give that amount to any number of different groups. Family members are regarded individually under the law.

Contributors represented all states but Nevada; also, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Some Congressmen and Senators may be found under the District of Columbia.

### Key to Committees

| Committee  | Key  |
|--|------|
| Democratic National Committee . . . . .                                    | DNC  |
| Republican National Committee . . . . .                                    | RNC  |
| Democratic National Congressional Committee . . . . .                      | DNCC |
| National Republican Congressional Committee . . . . .                      | NRCC |
| Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee . . . . .                         | RSCC |
| Americans for Democratic Action . . . . .                                  | ADA  |
| Christian Nationalist Crusade . . . . .                                    | 1    |
| National Citizens for Eisenhower . . . . .                                 | 2    |
| National Association of Pro America . . . . .                              | 3    |
| National Committee for an Effective Congress . . . . .                     | 4    |
| New York State Salute to Eisenhower . . . . .                              | 5    |
| Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pa. . . . .              | 6    |
| Republican State Committee in and for the District of Columbia . . . . .   | 7    |
| Republican State Committee of Delaware . . . . .                           | 8    |
| Republican Women's Finance Committee of the District of Columbia . . . . . | 9    |
| Salute Dinner Television Committee (Eisenhower) New York City . . . . .    | 10   |
| United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York . . . . .    | 11   |

# State Breakdown of Political Spending

## ALABAMA

M.C. Stockham, Sr., Birmingham, \$1,000 (RNC).

Alabama Democrats, Jasper, \$10,000 (DNC); State Democratic Executive Comm., Jasper, \$5,000 (DNC); Republican State Executive Comm., Birmingham, \$6,000 (RNC).

## ARIZONA

Del Webb, Phoenix, \$1,000 (DNC).

Pima County Democratic Central Comm., Tucson, \$1,090 (DNC); Republican State Comm., \$1,267.30 (RNC).

## ARKANSAS

Democratic State Comm., Ft. Smith, \$5,000 (DNC); Republican Comm., Ft. Smith, \$6,033 (RNC), \$2,000 (RSCC); Republican State Comm., Ft. Smith, \$4,000 (RNC); State Democratic Finance Comm., Little Rock, \$14,748 (DNC).

## CALIFORNIA

Vernon Barrett, Los Angeles, \$1,750 (RNC), \$1,500 (NRCC); Kenneth K. Bechtel, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Stephen D. Bechtel, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); James B. Black, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Charles R. Blyth, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Monroe Butler, Los Angeles, \$1,000 (DNC); George T. Cameron, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Herbert W. Clark, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Tobin Clark, San Mateo, \$1,000 (RNC); H.D. Collier, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (2); William W. Crocker, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); R.E. Crummer, Beverly Hills, \$1,000 (10); T.E. Cuffe, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Justin W. Dart, Los Angeles, \$1,000 (10); Cecil B. deMille, Hollywood, \$1,000 (10);

Sidney M. Ehrman, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Paul I. Fagan, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Y.F. Freeman, Hollywood, \$1,000 (10); Mrs. Robert Ladd Gifford, Pasadena, \$1,000 (3); L. Green, Auburn, \$3,815 (1); Lawrence A. Harvey, Torrance, \$1,000 (DNC); Mrs. E. S. Heller, San Francisco, \$1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Edward H. Heller, Atherton, \$2,400 (DNC); L.W. Hellman, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Marco F. Hellman, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Conrad N. Hilton, Beverly Hills, \$1,000 (10); Paul G. Hoffman, Los Angeles, \$1,000 (10); Walter S. Johnson, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Willard W. Keith, Los Angeles, \$1,000 (10); Charles Kendrick, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); George Killion, San Francisco, \$1,000 (DNC);

Dan A. Kimball, Los Angeles, \$1,000 (DNC); James K. Lochead, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Athell McBean, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); A.C. Mattet, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Henry Nichols, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Robert S. Odell, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Edwin W. Pauley, Beverly Hills, \$2,000 (DNC); Richard S. Rheem, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Alden G. Roach, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Karl Rodi, Los Angeles, \$1,500 (RNC), \$1,000 (NRCC); William P. Roth, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Robert Rowan, Los Angeles, \$1,000 (10); G. Bentley Ryan, Los Angeles, \$1,000 (10); George S. Towne, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); Frank J. Waters, Los Angeles, \$1,000 (DNC); E. Welch, Los Angeles, \$2,459 (1);

Olin Wellborn 3rd, Los Angeles, \$1,750 (RNC), \$1,500 (NRCC); Jean C. Witter, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC); James G. Woolsey, San Francisco, \$1,100 (DNC); J.D. Zellerbach, San Francisco, \$1,000 (RNC).

Democratic State Central Committee, San Francisco, \$4,213 (DNC); Republican Finance Committee of Alameda County, Oak-

land, \$14,750 (RNC); Republican State Central Comm., Los Angeles, \$68,044.50 (RNC), \$3,333 (RSCC), \$3,333 (NRCC); United Republican Finance Committee of San Mateo County, \$1,000 (RNC).

## COLORADO

Hon. Lawrence C. Phipps, Denver, \$1,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (RSCC), \$1,000 (NRCC).

Century Club, Denver, \$8,500 (RNC); Democratic State Central Comm., Denver, \$4,000 (DNC).

## CONNECTICUT

Sen. Prescott Bush, Greenwich, \$1,000 (RNC); Max Lowenthal, New Milford, \$2,500 (DNCC); George D. Pratt, Jr., Bridgewater, \$3,000 (4).

Democratic State Central Comm., Hartford, \$2,500 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Hartford, \$5,000 (RNC), \$2,000 (RSCC), \$3,000 (NRCC).

## DELAWARE

Alfred E. Bissell, Wilmington, \$1,000 (8); Lammot du Pont Copeland, Wilmington, \$1,000 (RNC), \$1,500 (NRCC), \$1,000 (10); J. Simpson Dean, Wilmington, \$1,500 (RNC); Henry B. du Pont, Wilmington, \$1,000 (RNC); Pierre S. du Pont, Wilmington, \$1,000 (RSCC); Pierre S. du Pont, III, Wilmington, \$2,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (NRCC); Reynolds du Pont, Greenville, \$1,000 (RNC); William du Pont, Jr., Wilmington, \$2,000 (RNC); Harry G. Haskell, Jr., Wilmington, \$3,000 (RSCC).

Jackson Day Dinner, Wilmington, \$5,398 (DNC).

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. Idelyn Kass Berger, \$2,500 (RNC); Mr. Irving D. Berger, \$2,500 (RNC); Joseph Borkin, \$1,000 (DNC); Oscar Chapman, \$1,000 (DNC); J. Carroll Cone, \$1,000 (DNC); Thomas G. Corcoran, \$1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Gladys F. Cross, \$1,000 (RNC); Joseph E. Davies, \$1,000 (DNC); Charles Finucane, \$2,500 (RNC); Mrs. Charles Finucane, \$2,500 (RNC); Shelby Fitze, \$1,000 (9); John Clifford Folger, \$1,000 (RSCC), \$1,000 (NRCC), \$1,000 (10); Mrs. John Clifford Folger, \$6,000 (RNC) (credit unassigned), \$1,000 (RSCC), \$1,000 (NRCC); Mr. and Mrs. Ben P. Gale, \$1,000 (RNC); Sen. Walter F. George, \$1,000 (DNC); Herbert H. Goodman, \$1,500 (DNC); Mrs. Chandler Hale, \$1,000 (7); Robert H. Hinckley, \$1,000 (DNC); Arthur Hodgson, \$1,000 (DNC); Garfield I. Kass, \$2,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (7); Mrs. Rose Kass, \$3,000 (RNC); W. John Kenny, \$1,000 (DNC); Rep. Michael J. Kirwan, \$1,900 (DNC);

Donald E. Van Koughnet, \$1,000 (9); R.A. Bob Learnard, \$1,000 (DNC); Scott W. Lucas, \$1,000 (DNC); Rep. John W. McCormack, \$2,200 (DNC); George C. McGhee, \$1,000 (DNC); Miss Edith Anna Maslin, \$1,000 (RNC); J. Scott Milne, \$1,000 (DNC); J. Murray Mitchell, \$1,500 (RNC); Mrs. Phyllis B. Mitchell, \$1,500 (RNC); Fred W. Morrison, \$1,000 (DNC); Robert R. Nathan, \$3,500 (ADA); Lewis M. Parsons, \$1,100 (9); Rep. Wright Patman, \$2,000 (DNC); Hon. Jefferson Patterson, \$3,000 (RNC); Mrs. Jefferson Patterson, \$2,000 (RNC); Warren Lee Pierson, \$1,000 (DNC); Herman Pressler, \$1,000 (DNC); Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., \$1,000 (ADA); Rep. Sam Rayburn, \$2,000 (DNC); John M. Redding, \$1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Evelyn W. Robert, \$1,000 (DNC); Ronald C. Seeley, \$1,000 (DNC);

Rep. Harry R. Sheppard, \$1,000 (DNC); Hon. L. Corrin Strong, \$1,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (7); John L. Sullivan, \$1,000 (DNC); Rep. Homer Thornberry, \$1,000 (DNC); Stanley Woodward, \$1,000 (DNC); Rep. Jim Wright, \$1,000 (DNC).

CIO Political Action Comm., \$2,000 (DNC); Clearing House Committee, \$1,853.08 (4); Democratic Achievement Luncheon, \$8,014.19 (DNC); D.C. A.D.A., \$1,199.97 (ADA); Labor-Management Maritime Comm., \$1,000 (DNC); Lincoln Day Comm., \$1,000 (RNC); Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, \$1,000 (DNC); Railway Labor's Political League, \$3,000 (DNC); R.N.C., D.C., \$3,000 (NRCC); Republican State Committee in and for the District of Columbia, \$2,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (RSCC), \$2,000 (NRCC); Republican Women's Committee, \$31,600 (RNC); Republican Women's Finance Comm., \$6,300 (RSCC), \$12,100 (NRCC).

## FLORIDA

G.T. Baker, Miami, \$1,000 (RNC); Herman H. Ditman, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (RNC); Col. Albert Ernest, Jacksonville, \$1,000 (DNC); Samuel Friedland, Miami, \$1,000 (DNC); George Gibbs, Jr., Jacksonville, \$3,000 (RNC); F. Jerome McNulty, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (RNC); William D. Pawley, Miami, \$1,000 (RNC); Paul R. Scott, Miami, \$3,500 (RNC); J. Bradley Streit, Miami Beach, \$2,000 (RNC); Miles Trammell, Miami Beach, \$1,000 (RNC).

Republican Finance Comm., Palm Beach, \$4,500 (RNC).

## GEORGIA

John Sammons Bell (collection), Atlanta, \$1,000 (DNC);

Republican State Central Comm., Atlanta, \$4,800 (RNC), \$1,000 (RSCC), \$5,262.50 (NRCC).

## IDAHO

Republican Budget and Finance Comm., Boise, \$6,600 (RNC), \$4,500 (NRCC).

## ILLINOIS

Jacob M. Arvey, Chicago, \$2,000 (DNC); Eugene J. Atkinson, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); James Bowler, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Ulich H. Burke, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Alfred J. Cilella, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Cornelius Crane, Chicago, \$1,000 (RNC); Henry Crown, Chicago, \$1,000 (10); P.J. Cullerton, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); John D'Arco, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Rep. William L. Dawson, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); James F. Donovan, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); John J. Duffy, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Hyman Feldman, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Thomas F. Flannery, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Joseph L. Gill, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); A.A. Helwig, Chicago, \$1,000 (10); Edward B. Henslee, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Orville E. Hodge, Springfield, \$1,000 (RNC); Albert J. Horan, Chicago, \$4,000 (DNC);

Erwin Horwitz, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Christ A. Jensen, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Hon. James S. Kemper, Chicago, \$1,000 (RNC); John M. Lee, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Joseph D. Lohman, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); William H. Lyman, Jr., Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Michael H. McDermott, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Maurice McElligott, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); William McFetridge, Chicago, \$2,000 (DNC); Martin McNally, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Frank L. McPartlin, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); John C. Marcin, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); William T. Murphy, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); William Noorlag, Jr., Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Tom O'Donnell, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Ann W. Olin, Alton, \$1,000 (2); John M. Olin, East Alton, \$1,000 (2); Spencer T. Olin, East Alton, \$2,900 (RNC), \$1,000 (2); John F. O'Toole, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC);

Emil V. Pacini, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Herbert C. Paschen, Chicago, \$2,200 (DNC); Burton F. Peek, Moline, \$1,000 (10); J.H. Pierce, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Frank Prior, Chicago, \$1,000 (10); Joseph F. Ropa, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); George Ross, Chicago, \$2,500 (DNC); Daniel Ryan, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); William J. Sinek, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); James J. Sullivan, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Joseph R. Sullivan, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Catherine H. Sweeney, Rock Island, \$1,500 (RNC); Charles H. Weber, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); George M. Wells, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC).

Chicago A.D.A., \$1,000 (ADA); Republican Citizens Finance Comm., \$77,700 (RNC), \$25,943.68 (RSCC), \$34,000 (NRCC); Richard J. Daley for Mayor Campaign Fund, Chicago, \$2,000 (DNC); 3rd Ward Regular Organization, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC); 34th Ward Regular Democratic Organization, Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC).

## INDIANA

Arthur B. Baxter, Indianapolis, \$1,000 (RNC); Joseph Germano, East Chicago, \$1,000 (DNC).

Democratic State Central Comm., Indianapolis, \$12,000 (DNC); Republican Citizens Finance Comm., \$37,095 (RNC), \$14,637.84 (RSCC), \$21,457 (NRCC).

## IOWA

W.H. Brenton, Des Moines, \$1,000 (RSCC); J.W. Hubbeil, Des Moines, \$1,000 (RNC).

Democratic State Central Comm., Des Moines, \$5,000 (DNC); Republican State Finance Comm., Des Moines, \$10,800 (RNC), \$1,800 (RSCC), \$7,400 (NRCC).

## KANSAS

William Calvin, Kansas City, \$1,000 (DNC); Harry Darby, Kansas City, \$1,000 (RNC).

Republican Finance Comm., \$3,104.31 (RNC); Republican State Comm., McPherson, \$13,000 (RNC).

## KENTUCKY

Kentucky Republican Comm., \$1,000 (RNC); Republican Finance Comm., Louisville, \$1,000 (RNC).

## LOUISIANA

W.L. Billups, Hamond, \$1,050 (DNC); John S. Fox, Monroe, \$1,000 (RNC); J.W. Love, Tallulah, \$1,000 (RNC).

Caddo Parish Executive Comm., Republican Party, Shreveport, \$3,000 (RNC); Democratic State Central Comm., Alexandria, \$12,450 (DNC).

## MAINE

Republican Finance Comm., Oakland, \$6,000 (RNC), \$2,532 (RSCC), \$3,660 (NRCC); Republican Finance Comm., Waterville, \$1,000 (RNC).

## MARYLAND

Mrs. Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore, \$1,000 (DNC); Donaldson Brown, Port Deposit, \$3,000 (RSCC), \$3,000 (NRCC); Greta Barksdale Brown, Port Deposit, \$3,000 (RSCC), \$3,000 (NRCC); Harry H. Demmos, Rockville, \$1,000 (RNC); Rep. Frank Ikard, Chevy Chase, \$1,000 (DNC); T.G. Tinsley, Baltimore, \$1,000 (RNC); Reginald H. Zalles, Bethesda, \$2,000 (ADA).

Thank You Mr. President Comm., Baltimore, \$5,000 (RNC).

## MASSACHUSETTS

Carl P. Dennett, Boston, \$1,000 (RNC); Clarence J. Schoo, Springfield, \$1,500 (2); Serge Semenenko, Boston, \$1,000 (10); David J. White, Boston, \$1,000 (DNC).

Jefferson-Jackson Committee, 1955, Boston, \$11,900 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Boston, \$57,000 (RNC), \$20,000 (RSCC), \$50,000 (NRCC).

## Political Contributions - 6

### MICHIGAN

T.C. Carroll, Detroit, \$2,000 (DNC); Harlow H. Curtice, Detroit, \$1,000 (10); Roy L. Reuther, Detroit, \$1,000 (DNC); Fred A. Wilson, Birmingham, \$1,000 (RNC); Myron Winegarden, Flint, \$1,000 (RNC).

Democratic State Central Comm., Ann Arbor, \$7,000 (DNC); Kent County Republican Finance Comm., Grand Rapids, \$3,000 (RNC); U.A.W.-C.I.O. Political Action Comm., Individual Contributions Acct., Detroit, \$1,000 (DNC); Wayne County Democratic Comm., Detroit, \$1,225 (DNC); Wayne County Republican Finance Comm., Detroit, \$10,000 (RNC).

### MINNESOTA

Robert Congdon, Duluth, \$1,000 (RNC); F.P. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, \$1,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (RSCC); James E. Kelley, St. Paul, \$1,000 (RNC); W.L. McKnight, St. Paul, \$1,000 (RNC); Seth Marshall, Duluth, \$1,000 (RNC); Joseph Robbie, Minneapolis, \$1,000 (DNC); James R. Singer, Minneapolis, \$1,000 (RNC); Fred K. Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul, \$2,000 (RNC).

Republican Finance Comm., Minneapolis, \$5,000 (RNC), \$5,000 (RSCC), \$25,000 (NRCC).

### MISSISSIPPI

Miss. Democratic dinner, Jackson, \$5,000 (DNC).

### MISSOURI

A.J. Bernhardt and Thomas Howieson, Kansas City, \$1,000 (DNC); John J. Dwyer, St. Louis, \$1,100 (DNC); John H. Lyons, Affton, \$1,000 (DNC); Sidney Salomon, Jr., St. Louis, \$1,000 (DNC).

Democratic State Comm., St. Louis, \$10,000 (DNC); Republican Dinner, Kansas City, \$10,000 (RNC), \$4,000 (RSCC), \$6,000 (NRCC); Republican Finance Comm., St. Louis, \$11,250 (RNC), \$4,500 (RSCC), \$6,750 (NRCC).

### MONTANA

Republican State Central Comm., Helena, \$2,000 (RNC).

### NEBRASKA

Hazel A. Abel, Lincoln, \$1,000 (NRCC); Bernard J. Boyle, Omaha, \$1,000 (DNC).

Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, Omaha, \$2,500 (DNC); Republican Finance and Budget Comm., Lincoln, \$3,750 (RNC), \$4,340 (RSCC), \$9,631.61 (NRCC).

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Republican Finance Comm., Rochester, \$1,000 (RSCC), \$1,500 (NRCC).

### NEW JERSEY

Archibald S. Alexander, Bernardsville, \$1,000 (DNC); Thomas J. Brogan, Paterson, \$1,000 (DNC); George Bruni, Atlantic City, \$1,000 (DNC); Robert S. Conahay, III, Morristown, \$1,000 (DNC); Charles W. Englehard, Newark, \$3,600 (DNC); John B. Kenny, Jersey City, \$1,000 (DNC); Allan P. Kirby, Morristown, \$1,000 (10); Thorn Loni, Trenton, \$1,000 (DNC); Robert B. Meyner, Trenton, \$1,000 (DNC); Dwight R.G. Palmer, Short Hills, \$1,000 (DNC); Mary A. Whaley, Short Hills \$1,000 (3); David T. Wilentz, Perth Amboy, \$1,000 (DNC).

Democratic State Comm., Trenton, \$3,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Newark, \$1,000 (RNC), \$5,000 (RSCC), \$2,000 (NRCC).

### NEW MEXICO

Harry Leonard, Roswell, \$1,000 (RNC); Hon. Albert K. Mitchell, Albert, \$2,570 (RNC); Albert G. Simms, Albuquerque, \$1,000 (RNC); Edward T. Springer, Cimarron, \$1,000 (RNC).

### NEW YORK

Hon. Winthrop W. Aldrich, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Walter H. Aldridge, Scarsdale, \$1,000 (11); Herbert Allen, NYC, \$3,000 (11); Amyas Ames, NYC, \$1,000 (11); George F. Baker, Jr., NYC, \$1,000 (11); Mrs. George F. Baker, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Edwin J. Beinecke, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Walter Beinecke, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Richard J. Bernhard, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Samuel M. Bernstein, Brooklyn, \$1,000 (DNC); John F. Biddell, Jr., NYC, \$1,000 (11); Mrs. Harry P. Bingham, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Milton H. Biow, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Clinton R. Black, Jr., NYC, \$1,000 (11), \$1,200 (5); Douglas M. Black, NYC, \$1,000 (11), \$1,400 (5); Wolcott Blair, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Elmer H. Bobst, NYC, \$1,000 (10); Albert C. Bostwick, Westbury, \$1,000 (11); George T. Bowdoin, NYC, \$1,000 (11); James F. Brownlee, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Mrs. A.M. Bruce, NYC, \$2,000 (11); Mrs. Mellon Bruce, NYC, \$1,800 (5); John M. Budinger, NYC, \$1,000 (11); J. Ogden Bulkley, NYC, \$1,000 (11);

Hugh Bullock, NYC, \$1,000 (5); Arde Bulova, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); William A.M. Burden, NYC, \$3,000 (RNC), \$2,000 (NRCC), \$1,000 (5), \$1,000 (10); Walter F. Burke, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Donald Caldwell, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Christopher T. Chenery, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Hugh J. Chisholm, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Jack F. Chrysler, NYC, \$3,000 (11); F. Ambrose Clark, Westbury, L.I., \$3,000 (11); John B. Clark, NYC, \$1,000 (11); R. Sterling Clark, NYC, \$1,500 (11); Stephen C. Clark, NYC, \$1,500 (11); Miss Alice S. Coffin, NYC, \$1,000 (11); S. Sloan Colt, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Philip Cortney, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Charles R. Cox, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Lou R. Crandall, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Mrs. Mellon Crane, NYC, \$1,000 (11); William M. Crewe, NYC, \$1,000 (RNC);

S.M. Crocker, East Islip, L.I., \$1,000 (11); Charles G. Cushing, NYC, \$1,000 (11); R.S. Damon, NYC, \$2,000 (RNC); Joshua A. Davis, NYC, \$1,200 (5); F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L.I., \$2,000 (5); Henry P. Davison, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Mrs. Henry P. Davison, NYC, \$1,000 (5); Arthur H. Dean, NYC, \$1,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (11); Hunt T. Dickinson, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Hon. C. Douglas Dillon, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Clarence Dillon, NYC, \$3,000 (2); Palmer Dixon, NYC, \$1,000 (10); William J. Donovan, NYC, \$1,000 (11); R.E. Dougherty, NYC, \$1,000 (10); Angier Biddle Duke, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); W.A. Durkin, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); William N. Enstrom, NYC, \$1,000 (11); William Ewing, NYC, \$1,000 (11);

Sherman M. Fairchild, NYC, \$1,000 (11); C. Russell Feldman, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Marshall Field, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Henry F. Fischbach, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Horace C. Flanagan, NYC, \$3,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (5), \$3,000 (11); J. Russell Forgan, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Morris Forgash, NYC, \$1,000 (11); William J. Forster, NYC, \$1,000 (10); Clarence Francis, NYC, \$2,400 (5); Gen. John M. Franklin, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Henry G. Friedlander, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Irving Gelder, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Lloyd S. Gilmour, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Monroe Goldwater, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); A. Conger Goodyear, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Harold Gottfried, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Frank J. Gould, NYC, \$1,500 (11); J.P. Grace, Jr., NYC, \$1,000 (10); Mrs. Elizabeth N. Graham, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Arnold M. Grant, NYC, \$5,000 (DNC); William T. Grant, NYC, \$2,000 (11);

Peter Grimm, NYC, \$1,000 (10); H. Victor Grohmann, NYC, \$1,000 (10); B. Sumner Gruzen, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Hon. Harry T. Guggenheim, NYC, \$1,500 (11); Perry E. Hall, NYC, \$1,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (11); John W. Hanes, NYC, \$1,000 (2), \$1,000 (11); E. Roland Harriman, NYC, \$3,000 (RNC), \$3,000 (11); W.A. Harriman, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Duncan G. Harris, NYC, \$1,000 (10); George Upham Harris, NYC, \$1,000 (10); Jane Harris, NYC, \$1,000 (ADA); William L. Hernstadt, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Charles V. Hickox, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Eugene Holman, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Carl Holmes, NYC, \$1,000 (11); William M. Holmes, NYC, \$1,000 (5); Saul Horowitz, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Amory Houghton, NYC, \$1,500 (11); William E. Hutton, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Roscoe C. Ingalls, Pelham, \$1,000 (11); Joseph A.W. Iglehart, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Percival M. Jackson,



Long Island, \$1,000 (RNC); B. Brewster Jennings, NYC, \$1,000 (11); George Kanthaky, Long Beach, \$1,000 (DNC);

Alice M. Kaplan, NYC, \$4,000 (ADA), \$1,000 (4); J.M. Kaplan, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); David M. Keiser, NYC, \$3,000 (RNC), \$2,000 (NRCC); William L. Kleitz, NYC, \$1,000 (5); Sigurd S. Larnan, NYC, \$1,200 (5); Mrs. Mary Woodard Lasker, NYC, \$5,000 (DNC); S. Ralph Lazrus, Lawrence, \$1,000 (RNC); Orin Lehman, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Robert Lehman, NYC, \$3,000 (NRCC); George Leib, NYC, \$1,000 (11); George C. Leib, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Barry T. Leithhead, NYC, \$2,000 (5); William L. Less II, NYC, \$1,000 (RNC); Francis S. Levien, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Adele R. Levy, NYC, \$2,500 (ADA); Mrs. David M. Levy, NYC, \$2,500 (ADA); Lee M. Limbert, NYC, \$1,200 (11); Sidney Lipkins, Long Island City, \$1,000 (DNC);

Edward H. Little, NYC, \$1,500 (11); Henry A. Loeb, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Mrs. Farnsworth Loomis, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Joseph Love, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Ernest Lowenstein, NYC, \$1,000 (5); Henry R. Luce, NYC, \$2,000 (11); Clinton S. Lutkins, NYC, \$1,500 (11); Harrison K. McCann, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Elizabeth B. McConnell, Bronxville, \$2,000 (2); Mrs. Douglas A. McCrary, Westbury, L.I., \$2,000 (11); T. Murray McDonnell, NYC, \$1,800 (5); Thomas W. MacLeod, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Laurence M. Marks, NYC, \$2,000 (11); Joseph A. Martino, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC);

Joseph A. Martino, Manhasset, L.I., \$1,000 (11); Louis Marx, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Henry D. Mercer, NYC, \$1,000 (5); Michael J. Merkin, NYC, \$2,000 (DNC); Charles E. Merrill, NYC, \$2,000 (RNC), \$2,000 (11); David A. Merson, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Clifford W. Michel, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Jeremiah Milbank, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Mrs. G. MacCulloch Miller, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Mrs. Clark H. Minor, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Douglas M. Moffat, NYC, \$3,000 (11); Edward S. Moore, Jr., NYC, \$1,000 (11); Maurice T. Moore, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Henry S. Morgan, NYC, \$2,000 (11); Edgar A. Newberry, NYC, \$1,000 (RNC); Maurice Newton, NYC, \$1,000 (10), \$1,000 (11); Edward J. Noble, NYC, \$1,000 (5); Jansen Noyes, NYC, \$1,000 (11); William S. Paley, Manhasset, L.I., \$1,500 (RNC);

Morehead Patterson, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Charles S. Payson, NYC, \$1,500 (11); Mrs. Charles S. Payson, NYC, \$2,000 (RNC), \$2,000 (NRCC), \$3,000 (11); Ogden Phipps, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Mrs. Ogden Phipps, Roslyn, L.I., \$1,000 (5), \$1,000 (11); William C. Potter, Old Westbury, L.I., \$1,000 (11); Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, NYC, \$1,500 (11); John T. Pratt, Jr., NYC, \$1,000 (11); Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Francis F. Randolph, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Harold C. Richard, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Torkild Rieber, NYC, \$1,000 (10), \$1,000 (11); Clifford B. Roberts, NYC, \$1,000 (2); George Roberts, NYC, \$1,000 (11); William E. Robinson, NYC, \$1,800 (5), \$1,000 (11); David Rockefeller, NYC, \$2,000 (11); John D. Rockefeller, NYC, \$2,000 (11); John D. Rockefeller, Jr., NYC, \$2,500 (11); Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., NYC, \$2,500 (11);

Laurance S. Rockefeller, NYC, \$2,000 (11); Nelson A. Rockefeller, NYC, \$2,000 (11); Marvin Rosenberg, NYC, \$1,000 (ADA); Samuel I. Rosenman, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Julian Roth, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); J. Robert Rubin, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Sidney H. Scheuer, NYC, \$1,000 (4); Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, NYC, \$3,000 (ADA); John M. Schiff, NYC, \$2,000 (11); Nathan Schulman, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Thomas J. Shanahan, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Adrian Van Sinderen, Brooklyn, \$1,000 (11); Mrs. Adrian Van Sinderen, Brooklyn, \$1,000 (11); Spyros Skouras, NYC, \$1,500 (11); Ellis D. Slater, NYC, \$1,500 (2); H. Nelson Slater, NYC, \$2,000 (11); James M. Slattery, Maspeth, \$1,000 (DNC); Alfred D. Sloan, Jr., NYC, \$2,000 (RNC), \$1,500 (RSCC), \$1,500 (NRCC), \$1,000 (10);

Mrs. Irene Jackson Sloan, NYC, \$2,000 (RNC), \$1,500 (RSCC), \$1,500 (NRCC); Bernard P. Smith, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Harold V. Smith, NYC, \$1,000 (RNC); Winthrop H. Smith, NYC, \$1,100 (11); Otto L. Spaeth, NYC, \$1,000 (ADA); Percy C. Spencer, NYC, \$1,000 (5), \$1,000 (11); Milton Steinbach, NYC, \$2,000 (11); Mrs. Christine G. Stevens, NYC, \$5,000 (DNC); Frank M. Stevens, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Roger L. Stevens, NYC, \$4,750 (DNC); Chauncey D. Stillman, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Lester N. Stockard, NYC, \$1,000 (2); William J. Stoutenburgh, NYC, \$1,500 (11); Donald S. Stralem, NYC, \$1,000 (11); David A. Stretch, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Nathan Straus, NYC, \$5,000 (DNC); Roger W. Straus, NYC, \$1,000 (11);

Mrs. Roger W. Straus, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Joseph T. P. Sullivan, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Landon K. Thorne, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Oakleigh L. Thorne, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Hon. Jane H. Todd, NYC, \$1,200 (5); John C. Traphagen, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Carl Tucker, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Harold S. Vanderbilt, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Enders M. Voorhees, NYC, \$1,000 (11); DeWitt Wallace, Mt. Kisco, \$1,000 (11); Frederick M. Warburg, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Paul F. Warburg, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Jack L. Warner, NYC, \$1,000 (10); Harold Webster, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Sidney J. Weinberg, Scarsdale, \$1,000 (2); Sidney J. Weinberg, NYC, \$1,000 (5);

Herbert G. Wellington, NYC, \$3,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (11); Mrs. Herbert G. Wellington, Locust Valley, L.I., \$1,000 (11); Harold T. White, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Mrs. Florence H. Whiteside, NYC, \$1,000 (11); George Whitney, NYC, \$1,000 (11); John Hay Whitney, NYC, \$3,000 (RNC), \$3,000 (RSCC), \$3,000 (2), \$3,000 (NRCC), \$1,800 (5), \$3,000 (11); Mrs. John Hay Whitney, NYC, \$3,000 (RNC), \$3,000 (RSCC), \$3,000 (11); George D. Widener, NYC, \$1,000 (11); F.A. Willard, NYC, \$1,000 (2); B.D. Williams, NYC, \$1,000 (5); Langbourne M. Williams, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Orme Wilson, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Garrard B. Winston, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Robert Winthrop, NYC, \$1,000 (11); Morton Wolf, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Nat Wynn, Bronx, \$1,000 (DNC); William Zeckendorf, NYC, \$1,000 (10);

Amalgamated Political Action Fund, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Democratic County Committee of County of N.Y., NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Democratic State Committee, NYC, \$51,000 (DNC); N.Y. Chapter, ADA, NYC, \$2,264.11 (ADA); 1955 Roosevelt Day Committee, NYC, \$5,000 (ADA); Roosevelt Day Committee, NYC, \$4,500 (ADA); United Republican Finance Comm. for the State of New York, NYC, \$88,500 (RNC), \$23,500 (RSCC), \$83,000 (NRCC).

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Jefferson Penn, Reidsville, \$1,000 (RNC).

Durham Republican Club, Durham, \$1,100 (RNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Comm., Raleigh, \$8,449 (DNC); Republican Executive Comm., Taylorsville, \$2,500 (RNC), \$2,500 (NRCC).

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Jefferson-Jackson Day Comm., Minot, \$3,062.43 (DNC); Republican State Central Comm., Bismarck, \$5,525.13 (RNC), \$1,250 (RSCC), \$2,500 (NRCC); Republican State Central Comm., Grand Forks, \$1,000 (RSCC).

#### OHIO

Stanley C. Allyn, Dayton, \$1,000 (10); Carl E. Buchholzer, Dayton, \$1,000 (10); Frederick C. Crawford, Cleveland, \$1,000 (10); Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Akron, \$1,000 (10); Paul W. Litchfield, Akron, \$1,000 (10); W. O'Neil, Akron, \$1,000 (10); Mrs. Carl J. Rauh, Cincinnati, \$1,000 (ADA); W.S. Richardson, Akron, \$1,000 (10); Vernon Stouffer, Cleveland, \$1,000 (10); Charles M. White, Cleveland, \$1,000 (10).

Railway Engine Service Employees Political League, Cleveland, \$1,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Columbus, \$48,753.60 (RNC), \$31,125.60 (RSCC), \$43,876 (NRCC); Young Democrats of Mahoning County, Youngstown, \$1,000 (DNC).

#### OKLAHOMA

Carl B. Anderson, Sr., Oklahoma City, \$2,000 (RNC); B.B. Blair, Tulsa, \$1,000 (RNC); Curtis F. Bryan, Tulsa, \$1,000 (RNC); William C. Doenges, Bartlesville, \$2,000 (DNC); J.A. LaFortune, Tulsa, \$1,000 (RNC); Bailie W. Vinson, Tulsa, \$2,500 (RNC); B.W. & J.D. Vinson, Tulsa, \$5,000 (RNC); Mrs. J.D. Vinson, Tulsa, \$1,327 (RNC); W.K. Warren, Tulsa, \$2,500 (2).

Democratic State Central Comm., Purcell, \$15,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner, Oklahoma City, \$18,087 (DNC); Republican Preparedness Dinner, Tulsa Section, \$16,150 (RNC).

## OREGON

Republican Budget and Finance Comm., Portland, \$1,000 (NRCC).

## PENNSYLVANIA

Ralph Bodek, Upper Darby, \$1,000 (DNC); Arthur E. Braun, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (6); Mrs. Ailsa M. Bruce, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (RSCC), \$1,000 (NRCC); Ernest N. Calhoun, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (6); Joseph S. Clark, Jr., Philadelphia, \$2,500 (DNC); M.W. Clement, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (10); George H. Deike, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (6); S.S. Glass, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (DNC); Charles J. Graham, Coraopolis, \$1,000 (6); Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (DNC); L.J. Gunson, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (DNC); E.J. Hanley, Allison Park, \$1,000 (6); Henry J. Heinz II, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (6); C.F. Hood, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (6); Lorenz Iversen, Pittsburgh, \$2,500 (6); Daniel G. Kelly, Upper Darby, \$1,000 (DNC); Clark W. King, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (6); James J. Law, Wilkes Barre, \$1,000 (DNC); Thomas B. McCabe, Swarthmore, \$1,000 (RNC); Frederic R. Mann, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (DNC);

Anthony Matz, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (DNC); Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (RSCC), \$1,000 (NRCC); Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (RSCC), \$1,000 (NRCC); Frank A. Mesta, Pittsburgh, \$2,500 (6); William F. Morris, Jr., Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (6); W.V. Pangborne, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (RNC); Raymond Pitcairn, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (10); Earl F. Reed, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (6), \$1,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. A.M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (RSCC), \$1,000 (NRCC); Paul E. Shroads, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (NRCC); C.M. Thorp, Jr., Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (RNC); R.R. Titus, Villa Nova, \$1,000 (RNC); Rep. Francis E. Walter, Easton, \$1,000 (DNC); Ernest T. Weir, Pittsburgh, \$3,000 (RNC), \$3,000 (RSCC), \$3,000 (NRCC), \$1,000 (10); Mrs. E.T. Weir, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (RNC); I.W. Wilson, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (10).

CIO Political Action Comm., Philadelphia, \$1,000 (DNC); Democratic County Executive Comm., Philadelphia, \$1,000 (DNC); Democratic State Comm., Harrisburg, \$42,500 (DNC); Lawyers Non-Partisan Comm. for the re-election of Hon. Russell B. Adams, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (6); Philadelphia Chapter, ADA, \$2,000 (ADA); Republican Finance Comm., Philadelphia, \$42,320 (RNC), \$12,550 (RSCC), \$28,000 (NRCC); United Steelworkers of America Political Action Fund, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (DNC).

## RHODE ISLAND

Edward B. Aldrich, Providence, \$1,000 (RNC); Bayard Ewing, Providence, \$1,000 (RNC); Mrs. G.J. Guthrie Nicholson, Newport, \$2,000 (11).

Republican State Central Comm., Providence, \$2,000 (RNC).

## SOUTH CAROLINA

David Dows, Bradley, \$1,000 (RNC).

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Republican State Central Comm., Vivian, \$7,254 (RNC), \$2,877 (NRCC).

## TENNESSEE

Hugh Abercrombie, Chattanooga, \$1,000 (DNC); Lupton Patten, Chattanooga, \$1,000 (RNC); Gordon P. Street, Chattanooga, \$2,500 (RNC).

Democratic State Executive Comm., Morristown, \$1,513 (DNC); State Democratic Executive Comm., Nashville, \$13,100 (DNC); 3rd District Republican Finance Comm., Chattanooga, \$1,500 (RNC).

## TEXAS

Jack Blalock, Houston, \$1,000 (DNC); Roy H. Buell, Dallas, \$1,000 (10); Cecil R. Haden, Houston, \$1,000 (DNC); Paul Kayser, Houston, \$1,000 (10), \$2,000 (11); Cameron McElroy, Marshall, \$1,000 (DNC); Clint W. Murchison, Dallas, \$1,000 (10); G.H. Nelson, Lubbock, \$1,350 (DNC); J.R. Parten, Houston, \$1,000 (DNC); Elmer Patman, Austin, \$1,000 (DNC); Charles E. Simons, Dallas, \$1,200 (DNC); Sam D. Young, El Paso, \$1,000 (10).

Democratic Advisory Council, San Antonio, \$18,362.59 (DNC); Harris County Democrats, Houston, \$5,112.61 (DNC); Senatorial District No. 28, Lubbock, \$2,650 (DNC); State Democratic Executive Comm., Austin, \$3,800 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Houston, \$30,000 (RNC), \$12,500 (RSCC), \$19,500 (NRCC).

## UTAH

Hon. G.T. Hansen, Salt Lake City, \$1,000 (RNC).

Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Comm., Salt Lake City, \$2,904.75 (DNC); Salt Lake County Democratic Comm., Salt Lake City, \$1,495.25 (DNC).

## VERMONT

Republican Finance Comm., Burlington, \$2,000 (RNC).

## VIRGINIA

Marion M. Caskie, Calverton, \$1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Harold S. Vanderbilt, Mt. Jackson, \$1,000 (11).

4th District Comm., Petersburg, \$1,400 (DNC); 8th District Comm., Fredericksburg, \$1,500 (DNC).

## WASHINGTON

Republican State Central Comm., Seattle, \$27,936.74 (RNC), \$3,100 (RSCC), \$9,300 (NRCC).

## WEST VIRGINIA

Arthur M. Hill, Charleston, \$2,500 (RNC); Arthur B. Koontz, Charleston, \$1,000 (DNC).

Democratic State Executive Comm., Bluefield, \$3,542.55 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Comm., Charleston, \$10,628.21 (DNC).

## WISCONSIN

Walter Harnischfeger, Milwaukee, \$3,000 (RNC).

Democratic Party of Wis., Madison, \$3,000 (DNC); Wis. Republican Party, \$5,000 (RNC).

## WYOMING

Robert V. New, Cheyenne, \$1,000 (RNC).

O'Mahoney for Senator Comm., Cheyenne, \$1,000 (DNC).

## ALASKA

Alaska Central Comm., Fairbanks, \$2,300 (NRCC); Democratic Central Comm., Fairbanks, \$1,000 (DNC).

## HAWAII

Republican Fund, Honolulu, \$2,000 (RNC).

## PUERTO RICO

Democratic State Comm., San Juan, \$1,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., San Juan, \$10,000 (RNC).



## WHAT ARE ELECTRICAL ENERGY PROSPECTS?

Electrical industry output is only a few kilowatts ahead of consumer demand in many states and will be overtaken soon in some places. Shortages will sharpen the public vs. private power battle and force both camps to step up preparations for meeting long range electricity demands.

Latest Federal Power Commission figures predict the biggest over-all power shortage in 1956 will be in the Pacific Northwestern area. (Region VII on map, p. 184) The FPC expects demand in Region VII to be 19,000 kilowatts more than supply in December, the month most electricity is used in the region. The shortage would heighten the controversy over the Hells Canyon reclamation and power project in that area.

Shortages also are expected to give high billing to a bout between private and public power interests over the expansion of the Tennessee Valley Authority's power facilities. The TVA estimates it will be 250,000 kilowatts short in 1957 and 550,000 kilowatts shy in 1958.

A narrow margin exists between supply and demand in many other regions of the United States, and shortages are forecast in several individual areas. C.E. Bennett, chief of the FPC's Division of Electrical Resources and Requirements, described the over-all picture for the next few years: "I doubt if any lights will go out, but there's likely to be power shortages."

The chart in the opposite column was drawn up after FPC surveyed power companies' existing capacities and contemplated additions through 1958. The output of the scheduled additions have been added to the capacity totals.

## Consumer Is Key

Since most power companies plan additions to their plants at least three years in advance, the FPC considers its power estimates through 1958 reliable. The biggest variable is the consumer. A buying spree of electric stoves or air conditioners would lead to shortages in areas just meeting current demands.

The view of private industry toward meeting power needs was expressed by Walter H. Sammis, former president of the Edison Electric Institute and past board member of the National Assn. of Electric Companies, before the Senate Public Works Committee July 22, 1955: "The record proves conclusively that America's investor-owned electric light and power companies can be relied upon to meet the challenge of the ever-growing requirements of the nation for electric service, no matter how substantial they may be."

Of all the electricity generated for sale in the U.S., private companies turn out about 79 percent, the federal government, 14 percent. The remaining 7 percent is split among states, municipalities and rural cooperatives.

## Electrical Supply and Demand 1956-58

(In Thousands of Kilowatts)

| Region | Monthly Output | Monthly Demand | Kilowatt Difference | Percent Margin |
|--------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1956   |                |                |                     |                |
| I      | 25,508         | 22,603         | 2,905               | 12.9%          |
| II     | 23,672         | 20,319         | 3,353               | 16.5           |
| III    | 22,780         | 20,077         | 2,703               | 13.5           |
| IV     | 14,337         | 12,563         | 1,774               | 14.1           |
| V      | 12,801         | 10,771         | 2,030               | 18.8           |
| VI     | 2,581          | 2,203          | 378                 | 17.2           |
| VII    | 8,824          | 8,843          | -19                 | 0              |
| VIII   | 11,492         | 9,456          | 2,036               | 21.5           |
| Total  | 121,995        | 104,549        | 17,446              | 16.7%          |
| 1957   |                |                |                     |                |
| I      | 26,980         | 23,733         | 3,247               | 13.7           |
| II     | 25,089         | 21,641         | 3,448               | 15.9           |
| III    | 23,816         | 21,692         | 2,124               | 9.8            |
| IV     | 14,858         | 13,304         | 1,554               | 11.7           |
| V      | 13,519         | 11,858         | 1,661               | 14             |
| VI     | 2,898          | 2,413          | 485                 | 20.1           |
| VII    | 9,683          | 9,538          | 145                 | 1.5            |
| VIII   | 12,163         | 10,079         | 2,084               | 20.7           |
| Total  | 129,006        | 111,617        | 17,389              | 15.6%          |
| 1958   |                |                |                     |                |
| I      | 28,544         | 24,927         | 3,617               | 14.5           |
| II     | 25,874         | 22,958         | 2,916               | 12.7           |
| III    | 24,322         | 22,943         | 1,379               | 6              |
| IV     | 16,131         | 14,080         | 2,051               | 14.6           |
| V      | 14,521         | 13,028         | 1,493               | 11.5           |
| VI     | 2,964          | 2,625          | 339                 | 12.9           |
| VII    | 10,674         | 10,131         | 543                 | 5.4            |
| VIII   | 12,901         | 10,709         | 2,192               | 20.5           |
| Total  | 135,931        | 118,401        | 17,530              | 14.8%          |

SOURCE: FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

## Public vs. Private Power

The power lobby line-up in 1956 -- power shortage or not -- will be the National Assn. of Electric Companies vs. the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. and the American Public Power Assn. Their views:

● NAEC: "We believe that government should not compete with business in any field where free enterprise is willing to do the job and has the ability to serve...."

● NRECA: "It is clear that a principal key to our management problem today is to assure continuation, full speed ahead, of the power supply phase of the federal-local partnership."

● APPA: "Public ownership of electric systems...far from being a radical new concept is as deeply rooted in American tradition as private ownership."

## Pro and Con

### Advocates of public power contend:

Public power rates form a yardstick which deters private utilities from overcharging consumers.

Private companies are intent on making money, not delivering the most electricity for the least cost.

Private firms do not follow conservation techniques in developing areas for power.

Public power companies have lower operating costs than private firms.

### Opponents of public power maintain:

The utility business is on a par with other industry and should not be subject to government competition.

Federal control and sale of electric power is unconstitutional, represents "creeping socialism."

Public utilities can charge lower rates since they do not pay federal taxes.

Government construction of power projects which could be built privately costs citizens unnecessary taxes.

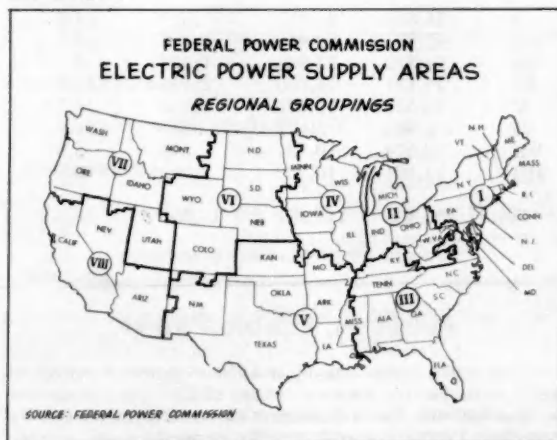
Consumers have adequate protection against exorbitant rates through local and state utility commissions.

## Who Uses Most Electricity?

FPC figures show:

● Industry is the biggest electricity user and will remain so through 1980.

● Homeowners are the next biggest users of power and will burn 316 percent more by 1980, the biggest jump of any category.



## Definitions

**Kilowatt** -- The amount of electricity it takes to light ten 100-watt light bulbs. Three kilowatts can do the work of four horses.

**Kilowatt Hours** -- The amount of electricity those ten 100-watt light bulbs would burn in one hour. Also, the work accomplished by four horses in one hour.

● Stores, hotels and other commercial users will more than triple their requirements, to 261 percent.

● Farm electrical use will be up only 137 percent.

## INDUSTRY

The three biggest industrial users of electricity are steel plants, aluminum refineries and atomic energy plants. Chemical plants and expanded use of automation also figure heavily in current and future industrial electrical requirements.

## HOMEOWNERS

Lighting, electric water heaters, refrigerators, stoves, TV sets and radios are the biggest users of electricity in the home. FPC predicts that in 1980, 50 percent of the homes will have electric stoves instead of the present 25 percent, 33 percent will have electric water heaters instead of the present 17 percent and one-third of the homeowners' electric bill will be from his electric cooling and heating units.

## COMMERCIAL

Commercial customers will increase their individual electricity consumption from 12,000 to 26,000 kilowatt hours a year by 1980.

## Atomic Energy

The atom will supply only a mouthful of the power needed to satisfy the nation's growing hunger for electricity. Coal will remain king of the fuels as far ahead as 1980.

A Panel on the Impact of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy Jan. 31 told the Joint Atomic Energy Committee: "The emergence of nuclear energy as a source of power will have no disruptive effect on the continued use of conventional fuel. In fact, it is anticipated that growing power demands will require sizeable increases rather than decreases in production of coal, oil and natural gas."

The only power source destined to be overlooked in the near future is falling water. FPC figures on power companies' expansion plans through 1958 show fuel favored over falling water at an average ratio of 13-1.

Panel findings on harnessing the atom for power purposes:

● "The major upturn in nuclear plant additions" would occur in 1970.



# Past and Projected Uses of Electricity: 1954 Compared to 1980

(In Billion Kilowatt Hours)

| Category                   | Year | REGION |       |       |       |       |      |       |       | U.S.    |
|----------------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|---------|
|                            |      | I      | II    | III   | IV    | V     | VI   | VII   | VIII  |         |
| Farm, excluding irrigation | 1954 | 1.7    | 3.1   | 4.7   | 3.7   | 1.8   | 1.0  | 1.4   | 0.7   | 18.1    |
|                            | 1980 | 3.9    | 7.1   | 11.5  | 7.6   | 5.7   | 3.2  | 2.7   | 1.2   | 42.9    |
| Irrigation                 | 1954 | 0.0    | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.6   | 0.2  | 1.2   | 5.6   | 7.6     |
|                            | 1980 | 0.0    | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 1.1   | 0.8  | 3.6   | 6.6   | 12.1    |
| Nonfarm-residential        | 1954 | 22.8   | 16.8  | 15.8  | 12.0  | 8.8   | 2.4  | 9.4   | 8.3   | 96.4    |
|                            | 1980 | 83.1   | 65.4  | 89.1  | 57.6  | 37.0  | 9.6  | 24.6  | 35.0  | 401.3   |
| Commercial                 | 1954 | 21.9   | 11.3  | 10.0  | 9.8   | 8.4   | 2.1  | 4.4   | 6.4   | 74.3    |
|                            | 1980 | 53.5   | 30.3  | 50.6  | 31.3  | 26.9  | 6.5  | 13.9  | 31.3  | 244.4   |
| Industrial                 | 1954 | 39.3   | 40.2  | 45.1  | 26.9  | 18.5  | 1.8  | 19.6  | 14.8  | 206.2   |
|                            | 1980 | 97.0   | 169.4 | 131.6 | 97.6  | 74.0  | 9.5  | 87.9  | 77.3  | 744.3   |
| Street lighting            | 1954 | 1.3    | 0.8   | 0.4   | 0.7   | 0.4   | 0.1  | 0.2   | 0.4   | 4.4     |
|                            | 1980 | 2.6    | 2.0   | 1.8   | 2.0   | 1.4   | 0.5  | 0.5   | 1.0   | 11.7    |
| Electrified transportation | 1954 | 2.9    | 0.4   | 0.0   | 0.8   | 0.1   | 0.0  | 0.3   | 0.2   | 4.8     |
|                            | 1980 | 3.6    | 0.2   | 0.1   | 0.6   | 0.1   | 0.0  | 0.4   | 0.1   | 5.1     |
| Other (Army camps etc.)    | 1954 | 2.6    | 2.4   | 1.8   | 1.5   | 2.1   | 0.4  | 0.6   | 2.2   | 13.6    |
|                            | 1980 | 5.4    | 6.7   | 2.5   | 4.1   | 5.6   | 1.1  | 1.1   | 5.0   | 31.4    |
| Transmission losses        | 1954 | 10.5   | 9.0   | 8.9   | 6.1   | 5.6   | 1.3  | 5.0   | 6.2   | 52.6    |
|                            | 1980 | 30.7   | 31.1  | 37.3  | 23.3  | 20.7  | 4.1  | 24.6  | 30.5  | 202.3   |
| Total energy requirements  | 1954 | 102.9  | 84.1  | 86.9  | 61.4  | 46.3  | 9.3  | 42.1  | 44.8  | 477.9   |
|                            | 1980 | 279.9  | 312.1 | 324.4 | 224.2 | 172.4 | 35.3 | 159.3 | 187.9 | 1,695.5 |

NOTE: 1954 actual, 1980 estimated. Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

• Production cost of turning out kilowatts from atomic fuel would compare favorably with conventional methods by 1960.

• It costs about \$140 per kilowatt to build a conventional power plant today as compared to predicted nuclear plant construction costs of \$200 per kilowatt in 1960 and \$145 in 1980.

The following table shows the amount of electricity FPC expects to be turned out by nuclear generators:

## FUTURE POWER OUTPUT

(In Millions of Kilowatts)

| Year | Total Kilowatt Capacity | Nuclear Kilowatts | Percent Nuclear |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1960 | 160.3                   | 0.8               | .5%             |
| 1965 | 203.6                   | 2.9               | 1.0             |
| 1970 | 249.4                   | 7.2               | 3.0             |
| 1975 | 301.2                   | 22.6              | 7.5             |
| 1980 | 358.5                   | 54.3              | 15.0            |

"Even with the rapid acceleration of nuclear plant construction forecast," the Panel stated, "the requirement for new thermal and hydro capacity will continue to increase for 15 to 20 years and at that time will probably be 1½ to 2 times the present annual additions."

The Panel said atomic energy would contribute more power sooner if:

• Stockholders pressure companies into buying nuclear equipment to replace worn out conventional installations, despite higher costs.

• Techniques for handling the fuel and building the nuclear plants were streamlined.

• Industry chose to pioneer in nuclear power, even though it would cost more than conventional methods.

A start already has been made in Shippingport, Pa., on a \$107.3 million atomic reactor expected to be turning out 60,000 kilowatts by 1957.

## In This Section.....

- AFL-CIO Executives Meet
- Eisenhower Deplores Race Violence
- AAA Opposes Highway Taxes
- Immigration Changes Sought
- Farm Groups Comment

## LOBBY HEARINGS

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Feb. 15 said hearings would be held "early in March" on his bill (S 2308) to revise the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 by the Government Operations Reorganization Subcommittee.

"The events of recent weeks," Kennedy said, "have emphasized the defects and ineffectiveness of the present Lobbying Regulation Act. These defects, upon which Congress has an unavoidable responsibility to act, are not new -- they were apparent in 1954 when I first introduced a comprehensive revision of the Act, following its criticism by the Supreme Court in the case of *U.S. vs. Harriss* (347 US 612) and by other courts, Members of Congress, lobbyists and political scientists." The Kennedy bill was introduced again in the current Congress and the Subcommittee began its inquiry last November with a questionnaire sent to over 200 registered lobbyists asking comments. Kennedy said he "noted general agreement on the part of lobbyists responding to the questionnaire that there was need for a substantial revision of the lobbying law."

## 14 PROBLEMS LISTED

Kennedy listed 14 "typical" problems "requiring examination:"

1. Use of financial or other support to influence legislative action.
2. Failure of organizations engaged in lobbying to register under the Act.
3. Failure of registered lobbyists to report accurately their expenditures.
4. Violations of the statute which prohibits the executive departments and agencies from using appropriated funds for lobbying.
5. Exorbitant fees charged by lawyers for efforts to secure private immigration and naturalization legislation.
6. Coverage of the Act.
7. Contracts for lobbying services in which the fee is contingent upon legislative action or inaction on the part of the Congress.
8. Lobbying before the departments and agencies of the executive branch of the government.
9. Penalties for violations of the lobbying Act.
10. Special rules for lawyers and other groups.
11. Special problems of former Members of Congress acting as lobbyists.

12. Tax-exempt status of organizations engaged in lobbying.

13. Present exemption from the lobbying Act of activities covered in the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

14. Responsibility for administration and enforcement of the Act.

## OBJECTIVES

Kennedy said he expected the Reorganization Subcommittee to "revise the lobbying Act to preserve the right of the public to petition Congress while at the same time securing from the professional lobbyist sufficient information to enable the Congress and the public to identify him and those he represents."

## LABOR

The newly merged AFL-CIO held its first formal executive council meeting Feb. 6-14 at Miami Beach, Fla. George Meany, president said the nine-day meeting was more harmonious than expected. He said no friction developed among the leaders. The council announced it had:

- Authorized its ethical practices committee to probe alleged welfare fund rackets.
- Urged investment of pension and welfare reserves in cooperative housing projects for middle-income families.
- Approved rules to govern operation of state and city central bodies under the merged organization.
- Urged changes in the Taft-Hartley Act to ease problems encountered by building trades unions.

Meany and Board Chairman Charles R. Sligh Jr. of the National Assn. of Manufacturers Feb. 10 agreed to meet in Washington Feb. 23 to work on a pattern for improved labor-management relations.

Directors of the National Assn. of Manufacturers Feb. 10 urged legislation to prevent what it called "gross abuses of power" by labor unions. At its midwinter meeting at Boca Raton, Fla., the group said "the public interest requires appropriate legislation to protect employees, employers and the general public from the... power of unions."

A "little" merger movement, bringing together the two largest federations of independent unions, will culminate at a convention starting Sept. 26 in Chicago, it was announced Feb. 10. The National Independent Union Council, which claims 1.8 million members, and the Confederated Unions of America, claiming 450,000 members, were drafting a constitution.

## SEGREGATION

President Eisenhower Feb. 8 said the outbreak of violence over the admission of a Negro student to the University of Alabama was "a defiance of law" being investigated by the Justice Department. (Weekly Report, p. 157)

Other developments centered around suspension of Miss Autherine J. Lucy from the University of Alabama. On Feb. 9 Miss Lucy filed a contempt of court suit against the university to gain readmission.

AFL-CIO President George Meany Feb. 9 asked President Eisenhower to broaden the investigation of race violence in Alabama.

#### MONTGOMERY MEETINGS

Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) Feb. 11 told 15,000 members of White Citizens Councils at Montgomery, Ala., to "organize every county, city and every community into a grass roots organization." He said the group should fight racial integration with massive resistance but without lawlessness. In Montgomery, more than 200 whites and Negroes Feb. 11 met to discuss "resolving community conflicts." The meeting was sponsored by the Alabama Council of Human Relations. It is one of the 12 such councils in southern states affiliated with the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Ga.

#### HIGHWAY BILL

Russell E. Singer, executive vice president of the American Automobile Assn., Feb. 8 said the average motorist would pay an "unfair share" of new road-building costs under the provisions of a bill (HR 9075) sponsored by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.). (Weekly Report, p. 126)

Singer said the bill should include a tax differential to reflect the higher cost of building highways capable of withstanding the pressure of heavy trucks. He said "the AAA favors tax increases of ½ cent a gallon on gasoline, 2 cents a gallon on diesel fuel, 1 cent a pound on tires weighing less than 45 pounds and 5 cents on tires weighing 45 pounds or more." (1955 Almanac, p. 431)

#### "DISTORTIONS"

The American Trucking Assns. Inc. Feb. 13 said the AAA was presenting "distortions of the tax features of HR 9075." The group said "the AAA is deluging the Congress and press with objections to the Boggs bill which factually costs the average motorist less than \$1 a year more than the taxes imposed in the Fallon Bill which the AAA approved last year." (1955 Almanac, p. 439).

Ross R. Ormsby, president of the Rubber Manufacturers Assn. Inc., Feb. 8 said his group would support higher tire taxes to get an enlarged federal-aid highway construction program.

#### FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY

The American Assn. of State Highway Officials Feb. 8 said Congress should utilize more general funds for road construction "in view of the federal responsibility in the national defense system of highways."

The National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn. Feb. 7 asked its members to write Congress they "opposed any tax on tread rubber."

## IMMIGRATION

Twelve national organizations, with a claimed combined membership of 20 million, Feb. 10 called for revision of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. In a pamphlet, "The Fence," the groups said two-thirds of the annual United States immigration quota under existing laws must come from Great Britain, Ireland and Germany. The pamphlet said many immigration visas that were not being used by northern European countries should be reassigned to such areas as southern Europe and the Far East, where there were long waiting lists. (Weekly Report, p. 151)

The 12 organizations sponsoring the pamphlet were: the American Jewish Committee, Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., Board of Peace and Social Concern of the Five Years Meeting of Friends, Brethren Service Commission, Church Peace Union, Commission on Christian Social Action of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, Council on Christian Social Progress of the American Baptist Convention, General Department of the United Church Women of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., National Council of Jewish Women, National Farmers Union and Women's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.

## FARM GROUPS COMMENT

The American Farm Bureau Federation Feb. 8 said the proposed Agriculture Act of 1956 (S 3183) would not be "helpful" to farmers. The group said a return to the 90 percent price support scale "would nullify all the good features of the legislation." The Farm Bureau also opposed "freezing" part of the government's surplus holdings and the voluntary reservation for the soil-bank plan. (Weekly Report, p. 163)

Herschel D. Newsom, Master of the National Grange, Feb. 8 said he was "disappointed that a realistic program for wheat and cotton was not included with that for rice."

The National Farmers Union Feb. 10 said the "biggest disappointment" in the bill was its failure to "help producers of hogs, cattle and other livestock and poultry."

## Pressure Points

### WOMEN VOTERS' PROGRAM

The League of Women Voters of the U.S. Feb. 8 said there should be an "evaluation of the federal loyalty-security programs, recognizing the need for safeguarding national security and protecting individual liberties."

In a statement proposing a national program for 1956-1958 the League also advocated support of the United Nations and its specialized agencies; opposition to constitutional changes that would limit the existing power of the executive branch and Congress over foreign relations; improvement of budgetary procedures in the Congress; opposition to constitutional limitation on tax rates.

### TAX PROGRAM

The National Conference of State Taxpayer Assn. Executives Feb. 13 advocated Congressional control of federal spending, a balanced federal budget and a "realistic plan for orderly reduction of the public debt."

## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNERS

Democratic Presidential possibilities disagreed on handling of the racial rights issue while seeking to bolster their delegate following. (Weekly Report p. 157)

Chronological developments:

## STEVENSON

Feb. 9 -- A slate of 12 delegate candidates was filed favorable to Adlai E. Stevenson in the March 13 New Hampshire primary to oppose a slate pledged to Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.).... Socialist leader Norman Thomas said Stevenson was "trying to soft-pedal" the civil rights issue.

Feb. 11 -- Stevenson re-endorsed 90 percent of parity for farm supports but said this was not the whole answer to the farm problem; said the exclusion of the first Negro student ever admitted to the University of Alabama was deplorable, segregation should be kept out of the Presidential campaign.

## KEFAUVER

Feb. 8 -- Said the federal government should move promptly with financial aid to enable New England to repair its flood damage.

Feb. 9 -- Appointed Mrs. Mabelle Kennedy of Oklahoma as vice-chairman of the Kefauver Presidential Campaign Committee and Mrs. Kennedy and Wiley L. Moore of Atlanta, Ga., co-chairmen of "Voters for Kefauver" clubs. Moore is president of the U.S. Oil Co. in Atlanta.

Feb. 10 -- Said the Administration's approach to the farm problem was "short-sighted...we should encourage production and regard the surplus as a great national asset to be used -- not a drug on the market to be stored." Said he would have to see the form of any anti-segregation amendment and determine its effect on the proposed school construction aid program before taking a position.

Feb. 13 -- Supporters in Newark announced they would enter a full slate of 36 delegates in New Jersey's April 17 Presidential primary.

## HARRIMAN

Feb. 10 -- William A. Joyce, Nashua, filed as a candidate for Democratic delegate-at-large favorable to Harriman in the March 13 New Hampshire primary.

Feb. 12 -- Said the federal government should take "vigorous" action in the Alabama university case; came out against granting federal funds to segregated schools; said President Eisenhower took the Alabama case "too lightly;" and said Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. failed to enforce federal laws in the case.

## EISENHOWER

Feb. 11 -- Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) filed as a delegate candidate favorable to the President in the New Hampshire primary.

## Congressional Candidates

## SENATE

- Seeking re-election: (1955 CQ Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Party Unity scores follow current term):

Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), second term (46, 37; 81); Feb. 9.

- Seeking nomination:

Merton B. Tice (D S.D.), Mitchell judge, former VFW national commander; Feb. 13.

## HOUSE

- Seeking re-election (1955 CQ Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Party Unity scores follow current term):

Rep. George M. Rhodes (D Pa.), 14th District, fourth term (54, 46; 78); Feb. 4.

Rep. Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D Ala.), Sixth District, second term (41, 56; 55); Feb. 8.

Rep. John E. Moss (D Calif.), Third District, second term (63, 37; 90); Feb. 13.

- Seeking nomination:

Albert L. Daniels (R Ohio), Greenfield state senator, Sixth District; Feb. 3.

Ralph L. Humphrey (R Ohio), Trumbull County state senator, 11th District; Feb. 3.

Judge Harvey G. Straub (R Ohio), Lucas County common pleas court, Ninth District; Feb. 3.

Robert P. Walter (R Ohio), Portsmouth mayor, Sixth District; Feb. 3.

William B. Prendergast (R Md.), Fifth District, former U.S. Naval Academy professor; Feb. 10.

## AFL-CIO SURVEY

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education Feb. 9 in Miami circulated a preliminary appraisal of the November Senatorial races. The appraisal was reported to have listed opposition to seven Republicans whose terms expire in 1956: Sens. James H. Duff (Pa.), Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), Herman Welker (Idaho), Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.), Alexander Wiley (Wis.) and John Marshall Butler (Md.).

AFL-CIO President George Meany Feb. 9 denied the list had been prepared, but said after the session of Congress was completed the records of Congressmen would be analyzed by the AFL-CIO and voting records classified as "right" or "wrong."

An AFL-CIO analysis Feb. 13 said Republicans "will have an edge" in the Presidential race regardless of whether President Eisenhower decides to run again. The analysis said the President's program to Congress "to a large extent deprived the Democrats of some of their most appealing issues."



Nine area directors were named to work with COPE co-directors Jack Kroll and James McDevitt on political education. The report said AFL-CIO could count on 177 House votes and 38 Senate votes. Labor needed a gain of 41 House seats and 12 Senate seats, the report added. McDevitt and Kroll said "we believe a goal of contributions of at least \$1 from 25 percent of the total membership is a realistic target." This would provide \$3,750,000 from \$1 voluntary contributions.

Dave Beck, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL-CIO), Feb. 8 said he had confidence in President Eisenhower and refused to go along with AFL-CIO political plans. Beck and Maurice A. Hutcheson, general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters (AFL-CIO), boycotted the organization meeting of the Committee on Political Education (COPE).

Beck said "the Teamsters Union is not going to follow the political policies of anyone...we are going to make our own...decisions." Hutcheson Feb. 14, speaking at the 37th annual convention of the Associated General Contractors of America in New York City, said "the American labor movement in 1956 will not allow itself to be jockeyed into hanging on the coattails of any single political party."

## LINCOLN DAY SPEECHES

Vice President Richard M. Nixon headed a group of Republicans who fanned out across the country to speak at Lincoln Day dinners from Feb. 10 to Feb. 13.

In New York, Nixon said the Eisenhower Administration had registered the "greatest advance for the rights of racial minorities since the Emancipation Proclamation itself."

He said "a great Republican Chief Justice, Earl Warren, has ordered an end to racial segregation in the nation's public schools." Union leaders, he said, should check to determine "which administration has (given) the members the best" conditions.

At a meeting in Chicago Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) Feb. 11 told the Abraham Lincoln National Republican Club -- a group not directly affiliated with the Republican Party -- the office of the President "is being changed from the American constitutional office of first citizen of the republic into a European office much more like the early Roman emperors." Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) said the United States should map a defense zone about North America and make the continent "self-sufficient for war or peace." Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) said "we need a new type of thinking in our State Department -- a diplomacy without inferiority complex."

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) said Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson was "America's No. 1 evader" who "hasn't met an issue squarely since he started stumping the country."

Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) said Administration policies on public lands had met with charges of "give-away" and replied "the only thing given away was the dynasties of many bureaucrats."

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said three important accomplishments of the Administration were: The freeing of the economy from hampering restrictions; withdrawal of government from areas "beyond its legitimate concern," and restoration of efficiency and thrift.

## State Roundup

**FLORIDA** -- Rep. William M. Tuck (D Va.) Feb. 10 told the State Federation of Constitutional Government he would not permit his name to be entered in the Florida Democratic primary.... Fred H. Kent, Jacksonville lawyer and chairman of the board of control of state universities, Jan. 31 proposed a political party based on opposition to racial integration.... Sumter L. Lowry, Tampa businessman and retired National Guard general, Feb. 1 announced candidacy for Democratic gubernatorial nomination on a segregation platform.

**INDIANA** -- Robert A. O'Neal, Marion County attorney, Feb. 2 announced candidacy for Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Matt Welsh, Vincennes state senator, Feb. 2 also announced for Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

**MAINE** -- William (Bill) Trafton, Auburn attorney and speaker of Maine house of representatives, Feb. 1 announced for Republican gubernatorial nomination.... Alexander A. LeFleur, Portland attorney, Feb. 1 announced for the GOP gubernatorial nomination.

**MARYLAND** -- Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R) Feb. 1 asked the general assembly to approve \$303,559,613 in spending.

**MASSACHUSETTS** -- Gov. Christian Herter (R) Feb. 9 said he would not be a candidate for re-election. Lieut. Gov. Sumner Whittier Feb. 10 announced his candidacy for the GOP gubernatorial nomination.

**MISSOURI** -- Joseph M. Whelan, St. Louis cereal company manager, Feb. 7 announced his candidacy for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. St. Louis County Republicans formed a committee to support Harold Stassen, special Presidential assistant on disarmament matters, for the GOP Presidential nomination if President Eisenhower retired.

**NEW JERSEY** -- Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) Feb. 6 asked the state legislature to approve an annual budget of \$315,452,130.

**NEW YORK** -- Gov. Averell Harriman (D) Feb. 1 asked the state assembly to approve a budget of \$1,494,700,000.... State Sen. Arthur H. Wicks (R) of Kingston, former GOP state senate leader, Feb. 9 announced his retirement.

**OREGON** -- Rep. Walter Norblad (R Ore.), First District, Feb. 8 said he would seek the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

## Special Report

# LEGAL TANGLE IF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DIES

Only once in American history has a major party nominee for President or Vice President died before an election. No President-elect or Vice President-elect has died between his election or inauguration. One defeated Presidential candidate died before his electoral votes were counted.

What happens if a nominee dies before the election?

What happens if one of the winning candidates dies before inauguration?

## Pre-Election Vacancies

Both parties have adopted rules permitting the National Committees to fill vacancies on the ticket that might occur between their nomination and their election.

**Democrats** -- Rule 7 of the 1956 Democratic National Convention, adopted Nov. 17, 1955, at a meeting of the Democratic National Committee: "In the event of the death, resignation or disability of a nominee of the party for President or Vice President, the Democratic National Committee is authorized to fill the vacancy or vacancies, by a majority vote of a total number of votes possessed by the states and territories at the preceding national convention; the full vote of each state and territory shall be cast by its duly qualified member or members of the National Committee."

**Republicans** -- Resolution adopted by the Republican National Convention July 11, 1952: "Resolved, that the Republican National Committee be and is hereby authorized and empowered to fill any and all vacancies which may occur by reason of death, declination or otherwise, in the ticket nominated by this convention, and that, in voting in said committee, the committee members representing any state, territory, territorial possession or the District of Columbia, shall be entitled to cast the same number of votes as said state, territory, territorial possession, or the District of Columbia was entitled to cast in the national convention; or, that the national committee in its judgment may call a national convention for the purpose of filling such vacancy."

## The Sherman Case

The single instance when a major party candidate for national office died between nomination and election day occurred in 1912. Vice President James S. Sherman, renominated on the Republican ticket, died Oct. 30, six days before the election.

The Republican convention that summer had authorized the National Committee to fill any vacancy that might occur on the ticket before election. But the imminence of the election prevented any meeting of the committee. Sherman's name remained on the ballot.

Two days before election, Sunday, Nov. 3, President William Howard Taft, and Republican National Chairman Charles D. Hilles met at the Hotel Manhattan in New York with all the committeemen who could be there.

Hilles said after the meeting that 24 committee members had expressed their preference for a substitute candidate. Eighteen favored Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri. Two favored former Postmaster General John Wanamaker of Philadelphia. The other four votes were scattered.

"The suggestion that members of the Republican National Committee should authorize the executive committee or the chairman to nominate a candidate for Vice President," said Hilles, "is not feasible. It already has been made clear that it would have been a physical impossibility for the members of the committee to attend a meeting before election day. A majority of the members of the committee have, however, publicly expressed their choice for a candidate."

## MEETING CANCELLED

A meeting of the national committee was scheduled for Nov. 12, a week after the election. But when the Republican ticket won only the eight electoral votes of Utah and Vermont, the meeting was cancelled. The record does not show that the national committee met to exercise its authority to designate a substitute candidate.

When the electors of Utah and Vermont met, they cast their Vice Presidential votes for Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and a New York delegate to the Republican national convention. The decision to switch Sherman's votes to Butler apparently was made at an informal White House conference.

A Chicago Inter-Ocean dispatch, quoted in the New York Times of Jan. 5, 1913, said the decision was made by President William Howard Taft and "several of his closest friends, among them Senator Reed Smoot of Utah." The Times story said, "The President urged Dr. Butler, not only as a man worthy of the honor...but as a New Yorker who shared with the dead candidate the love and respect of the Republicans of the Empire State. Dr. Butler has long been regarded as a warm personal friend of the President..."

## NO OBJECTION

In his autobiography, *Across the Busy Years*, Butler says: "...when the electoral college was about to meet, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah called me by telephone from Washington and asked whether I had any objection to the eight Republican electoral votes, four from Utah and four from Vermont, being cast for me for Vice President. I told Smoot I had no possible objection to this being done..."

In a letter dated March 9, 1949, in the files of the Republican National Committee, Hilles, the 1912 Republican National Chairman, wrote: "After the election (of 1912), the electors in Utah and Vermont expressed a desire to vote for Nicholas Murray Butler -- a right which was theirs without consultation. The officers and

the executive committee of the Republican National Committee concurred in the choice but it was not deemed to be necessary, in the circumstances, to assemble the full committee."

Doubt is cast on a theory that the electors themselves made the decision by a news story that appeared in the New York Times of Nov. 21, 1912. It quoted one Utah elector, E. Homer, who announced his intention to vote for a Mrs. Margaret Zane Witcher of Salt Lake City for Vice President.

The record does not make clear what happened to the backers of Governor Hadley, the man who seemed most likely, before the election, to receive Sherman's votes.

## Post-Election Vacancies

The legal situation is not clear on what would happen if the winning Presidential candidate or the winning Vice Presidential candidate should die between election day in November and the following Jan. 6, when Congress must assemble to count the electoral college votes. Constitutional experts told Congressional Quarterly the electors legally would be free to vote for anyone instead of the deceased candidate if his death occurred before the date set for their meeting -- the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December.

There is no assurance the Vice Presidential candidate on the winning ticket would be substituted for the deceased Presidential candidate and there is no rule to guide the electors in replacing a deceased Vice Presidential candidate. Nor is there any guidance for Congress should the death occur between the December date when the electors vote in their states and Jan. 6, when Congress counts their votes.

The legal situation is clearer on what would happen if the death occurred between Jan. 6, when the electoral votes are counted, and Jan. 20, when the President and Vice President are inaugurated.

The Constitution (20th Amendment, Sect. 3) provides: "If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have died, the Vice President-elect shall become President." If the Vice President-elect should die in that period, the office would remain vacant. If both the President-elect and the Vice President-elect should die in that period, Congress has provided the order of succession would be: Speaker of the House of Representatives, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor. (US Code, Title 3, Sect. 19.)

## The Greeley Case

In 1873, Congress was called upon to decide whether a dead man could receive votes for President. By a very narrow margin, it ruled he could not.

Horace Greeley, New York publisher, was the Presidential candidate on the Democratic and Liberal Repub-

lican tickets in the election of 1872. He lost the election to Ulysses S. Grant but carried states with 66 electoral votes. On Nov. 29, 1872, 24 days after the election, he died.

The House and Senate met in joint session on Feb. 12, 1873, to count the ballots of the electoral college. Three Georgia electors had cast their ballots for Greeley. Rep. George F. Hoar objected.

Hoar said: "I desire to make the point that the three votes reported by the tellers as having been cast for Horace Greeley cannot be counted because Horace Greeley, for whom they purport to have been cast, was dead at the time of the assembling of the electors of that state and was not 'a person' within the meaning of the Constitution, this being an historic fact of which the two Houses may properly take notice."

## HOUSE SUSTAINS OBJECTION

The existing rules required the two chambers to consider, separately and without debate, each objection. If the majority of either the House or the Senate found the objection valid, the vote would not count. The Senate voted 44-19, with 10 absent, to accept the Georgia votes for Greeley. The House, however, voted 101-99, with 40 not voting, to sustain the objection, so the Greeley votes were not counted.

Eighteen of the Presidential electoral votes won by Greeley's ticket went to his running-mate, B. Gratz Brown, and the other 45 went to men who had not been on the ballot.

## Rule Change

Congress changed the rule governing the count of electoral college votes in 1876. The new law says "no electoral vote or votes from any state which shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment shall have been lawfully certified...from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, but the two Houses concurrently may reject the vote or votes when they agree that such vote or votes have not been so regularly given by electors whose appointment has been so certified." (US Code, Title 3, Sect. 15.)

## AUTHORITY LIMITED

Since the rules were changed, Congress has not been called upon to decide the question of counting electoral college votes for a dead candidate. Constitutional authorities interviewed by Congressional Quarterly expressed the opinion the new rule would limit the authority of Congress to declare such votes invalid, if they were properly certified.

However, the new rule would not, in the opinion of these experts, clarify the legal muddle that would be created by the death of a candidate between the time the electoral votes were cast and the time they were counted, (Dec. 17, 1956, to Jan. 6, 1957, for example).

A Congress controlled by one party might ignore votes for a deceased candidate of the other party and declare his opponent elected, they said.

## PRESIDENT'S MEDICAL REPORT

President Eisenhower's doctors Feb. 14 reported they had advised the President he "should be able to carry on an active life" in the Presidency for "another five to 10 years."

The report was concurred in by Dr. Paul Dudley White, heart consultant; Dr. Howard M. Snyder, the President's personal physician; Maj. Gen. Leonard Heaton; Col. Robert Mattingly and Byron Pollock.

Dr. White said the doctors advised the President that "medically" he was able to serve another term. Dr. White added: "But he will have to make his own decision."

Congressional reaction took these lines:

Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- "It sounds to me like they've given him the green light" to run.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- "No man of his age has ever been elected President in good health and lived out his term. I fear that another term might be his death sentence."

Sen. James H. Duff (R Pa.) -- "I feel confident, with the assurances the doctors have given him, the President will be a candidate again."

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), Democratic leader and victim of a heart attack in August, 1955 -- "As a fellow human being who has gone through the same thing, I am very pleased that the medical report is so favorable."

A partial text of the doctors' report follows:

"The 20th week of convalescence following the heart attack suffered by the President on Sept. 24, 1955, was concluded by a complete cardiovascular examination at Walter Reed Army Medical Center on Feb. 11, 1956.

"Again we can report the President's health continues to be satisfactory.

"There are no symptoms indicating either weakness of the heart muscle or insufficient coronary reserve; that is, lack of blood supply to the contracting heart muscle.

"...The President's temperature has been normal. His pulse is usually in the 60s or low 70s. After swimming or other exercises, the pulse runs up to 80 or 84, but quickly returns to its prior level in the low 70s or upper 60s. His blood pressure has been stable, occasionally above 120 systolic, at times slightly below 80 diastolic, but never at an unsatisfactorily high or low level.

"The President's general circulation, including the circulation in his legs and feet, is excellent. He has suffered no attacks of shortness of breath or anginal pains or rapid pulse action.

"...The President's weight has not exceeded 172 pounds on a diet which is low in fats and which rarely exceeds 1800 calories per day."

## EISENHOWER VIEWS SUPPORTS

President Eisenhower Feb. 8 said he opposed restoration of a rigid farm price support program, as voted by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Feb. 10. Farm organizations, meanwhile, also voiced opposition to sections of the farm bill (S 3183). (Weekly Report, p. 187)

The President wrote Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) that "price-depressing surpluses themselves are largely the result of high rigid price supports of wartime, too long continued in peace. It would be inconsistent to enact a soil bank program and...reestablish production incentives that would again fill government warehouses, again depress prices and thus defeat the main object of the soil bank."

## Executive Briefs

### MANSURE RESIGNS

President Eisenhower Feb. 6 accepted the resignation of Edward F. Mansure as General Services Administrator and appointed Assistant Secretary of Defense Franklin G. Floete as acting head of GSA. Mansure, in a letter dated Feb. 3, said he was resigning because of "personal obligations." He had been under Congressional criticism in connection with the operation of a government nickel plant in Cuba.

### JUDGE REVERSES SELF

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran Feb. 10 reversed his previous verdict and acquitted Mrs. Millie Markison of a charge of contempt of Congress. (Weekly Report, p. 125)

### Nomination

President Eisenhower announced the following appointment, subject to Senate confirmation:

Franklin G. Floete of Des Moines, Iowa, a Republican, as Administrator of General Services; Feb. 8.

### Confirmation

The Senate confirmed the following nomination: Sigurd Anderson (ex-Gov., 1951-55) of Webster, S.D., a Republican, as Federal Trade Commissioner; Feb. 10.

## Nominations Boxscore

(84th Congress - Jan. 5, 1955 through Feb. 14, 1956)

Civilian nominations submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower were disposed of as follows:

|                        | Postmasters  | Other        |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Confirmed              | 1,131        | 2,860        |
| Withdrawn              | 14           | 4            |
| Rejected               | 3            | 0            |
| Unconfirmed            | 1,321        | 233          |
| <b>Total Submitted</b> | <b>2,469</b> | <b>3,097</b> |



## Special Report

## PAST CASES OF CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPT PRACTICES

Senate investigation of a \$2,500 political campaign contribution to Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) -- which was refused -- to determine if an unlawful attempt was made to influence his vote on a natural gas bill has focused attention on corruption among Congressmen. Case told of the contribution made to his campaign in testimony before a special Senate Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 194)

An early instance of a Senator actually receiving funds for his support of legislation is told by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) in his book *Ethics in Government*. Douglas cites the activity of Sen. Daniel Webster in connection with a measure to renew the charter of the Second Bank of the United States. In a Dec. 21, 1833, letter to Nicholas Biddle, bank president, Webster wrote: "If it be wished that my relation to the bank should be continued, it may be well to send me the usual retainers." He had been receiving a retainer from the bank.

Past prominent cases of alleged Congressional corruption include:

## House

- Rep. B. Frank Whelchel (D Ga., 1935-44) in 1940 was indicted on charges he conspired to sell and barter appointive offices. Then serving his third term in Congress, he was acquitted May 6, 1940.

- Rep. James M. Curley (D Mass., 1943-46), former mayor of Boston and governor of Massachusetts, was convicted Jan. 18, 1946, of using the mails to defraud. He served five months of a six to 18-month sentence. The sentence was commuted Nov. 26, 1947, and he was granted a full pardon by President Truman April 12, 1950.

- Rep. Andrew J. May (D Ky., 1931-46), a former Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, was convicted July 3, 1947, of taking money for influencing the War Department and other agencies to give contracts to a munitions firm. He was paroled Sept. 18, 1950, after serving nine months of an eight to 24-month sentence, was granted a full pardon by President Truman Dec. 24, 1950.

- Rep. John M. Coffee (D Wash., 1937-47) in 1941 was charged with having accepted a \$2,500 check for services rendered in connection with a War Department contract. A Senate committee held hearings in July, 1946, but never submitted a report or made any recommendation to the Senate. Coffee contended the check was a campaign contribution and had been used to reimburse himself for expenses of his 1938 campaign. He was defeated for reelection in November, 1946.

- Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R N.J., 1937-49), former Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, Nov. 30, 1949, pleaded nolo contendere (no contest) to indictments charging him with payroll-padding and accepting salary kickbacks from employees. He was sentenced to serve from six to 18 months on Dec. 9, 1949, was paroled Sept. 10, 1950. He was granted a full pardon by Truman Dec. 24, 1950.

- Rep. Walter E. Brehm (R Ohio, 1943-52) was convicted April 30, 1951, on five counts of accepting campaign contributions from his Congressional office clerks.

He was sentenced June 11, 1951, to five to 15 months in prison (which was suspended) and a \$5,000 fine. His district was revamped and he did not run in 1952.

- Rep. Leonard Irving (D Mo., 1949-52), president of a labor union local, was indicted June 8, 1951, on charges of misusing union funds for his 1948 election campaign. He was acquitted Dec. 28, 1951.

- Rep. John L. McMillan (D S.C.), accused of violating the law barring Members of Congress from contracting with the government, was acquitted May 16, 1953. He had leased oil and gas lands in Utah from the Department of Interior. Acquittal was based on a finding that there was "no actual showing of criminal intent."

- Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif., 1947-54) was indicted in 1953 by a federal grand jury on 18 counts of making false statements in connection with alleged payroll kickbacks from Congressional employees. He was convicted on seven counts on Feb. 9, 1954, but appealed his case to the Supreme Court, which upheld the conviction. On June 15, 1955, Bramblett was fined \$5,000 by the District Court and given a four to 12-month suspended sentence. The U.S. Court of Appeals Jan. 19, 1955, upheld Bramblett's conviction.

## Senate

- Sen. James F. Simmons (Whig R.I., 1841-47, 1857-62) resigned his seat in 1862 after being accused of using his office for private monetary gain. A resolution to unseat him was introduced in the Senate, but no action was taken on it before his resignation.

- Sen. Alexander Caldwell (R Kan., 1871-73) resigned from the Senate after a committee investigating bribery and corruption in his election campaign recommended he be unseated.

- Sen. William A. Clark (D Mont., 1899-1900, 1901-07) resigned his seat in 1899 after an investigating committee charged his election had been procured by bribery and recommended his expulsion. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1901.

- Sen. Joseph R. Burton (R Kan., 1901-06) was convicted in 1906 of receiving pay for services rendered before a federal department. The Senate approved an investigation, Burton tendered his resignation and the case was dropped.

- Sen. William Lorimer (R Ill., 1909-12) was excluded from the Senate July 13, 1912, when the Senate adopted a resolution declaring "that corrupt methods and practices were employed in his election."

- Sen. Arthur R. Gould (R Maine, 1926-31) was accused of bribery in a 1912 court case, but a Senate committee exonerated him. The Senate did not act.

- Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D Miss., 1935-47) was charged in 1946 with having received checks totalling \$33,750 for services to two war contractors in 1942, with having had other contractors build an elaborate mansion for him in 1941 and with erecting a parsonage on his property which was never turned over to the church to which it was supposed to belong. A subcommittee of the Senate National Defense Program Committee did not recommend any action, but concluded Bilbo had "improperly used his high office...for his personal gain." The Senate failed to seat him at the beginning of the 80th Congress.

## In This Section..... (Feb. 10-16)

- Senate Probes \$2,500 Contribution to Senator
- Admitted Ex-Communist Bares Government Role
- AFL-CIO Supports House Social Security Measure
- Treasury Chief Hits Highway Bill's Financing
- Temperance Leaders Urge Curb on Liquor Ads

## CAMPAIGN GIFT PROBE

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Select Committee to investigate "an alleged improper attempt through political contributions to influence the vote of" Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) on the natural gas bill (HR 6645).

**HELD HEARINGS** -- Feb. 10-13 on the \$2,500 campaign contribution reported by Case to the Senate Feb. 3. (Weekly Report, p. 166)

**TESTIMONY** -- Feb. 10 -- Case gave this chronological account of the incident:

- Jan. 25: Ernest J. Kahler, business manager of the Sioux Falls (S.D.) Argus-Leader, told Case John M. Neff, whom Case did not know, had left \$2,500 in \$100 bills as a campaign contribution for the Senator.

- Jan. 30: Case's legislative clerk, Miss Opal Van Horn, said Neff had called at the office earlier in January and talked to her about Case's views on the natural gas bill.

- Jan. 31: Case learned from Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) that Neff was a lawyer. "I didn't want anything to do with the money," Case told the Committee, said he thought Neff might be acting for a client.

- Feb. 2: Case's staff, searching the files, found a Dec. 7, 1955, letter from Kahler mentioning Neff's interest in Case's position on the gas bill.

- Feb. 3: Case told the Senate of the episode and said he would vote against the bill.

## WAITED FOR EVIDENCE

Questioned by Committee Counsel Charles W. Steadman about the timing of his speech, Case said he spoke out as soon as he had "black-and-white evidence...confirming Mr. Neff's interest in the bill." He said it was up to the Committee to decide whether the contribution was "improper." He did not consider it a bribe, he added, because "there was nothing promised."

Steadman read copies of Dec. 22, 1955, and Jan. 4 letters from Kahler to Neff in which Kahler indicated Case was favorable, but not committed, to the gas bill.

Feb. 11 -- Kahler and members of Case's Washington staff -- Miss Van Horn, Mrs. Mabel O. Connell and Miss May Aaberg -- told of their parts in the incident. Kahler, who said Neff gave him the money Jan. 16, said he forgot to tell Case about it until Jan. 25.

John E. Griffin of Sioux Falls, in charge of Case's campaign funds in the eastern part of South Dakota, told of receiving the \$2,500 from Kahler and of Case's instructions to return it to the donor, if possible. He turned the money over to the Committee.

## NEFF NAMES SOURCE

Neff testified he received the \$2,500 from Elmer Patman, an Austin, Texas, lawyer for the Superior Oil Co., after visiting Case's Washington office Jan. 12. Neff said he told Patman of the visit, said he wanted to contribute to Case's campaign, and Patman agreed, emphasizing there were "no strings" to it.

Patman told him the money was from the personal funds of Howard B. Keck, Superior Oil president, a producer of gas and oil, Neff said. Asked whether he would have made the gift if he had known Case would oppose the natural gas bill, Neff replied neither he nor Patman "would have been as interested" in contributing.

Neff denied his trips to Washington and Sioux Falls in which he asked about Case's views on the bill were made on behalf of the oil company. But he said the company paid his expenses for the trips. Neff said that since October, 1955, the company had employed him at \$12,000 a year, plus expenses, to represent it in Nebraska.

Patman confirmed Neff's account and said for some eight years he had received from \$4,000-\$6,000 annually from Keck to spend for campaign contributions and political dinners. He said Neff was not hired for work in connection with the natural gas bill, adding he and Keck hoped for its passage.

Keck said he first learned of the Case contribution after the Feb. 3 Senate speech. He said the money came from his personal funds, was not "tied up with any legislation," and he did not consider \$2,500 a "substantial" campaign contribution.

Feb. 13 -- Sheriff Paul Whaley of Dawson County, Neb., who accompanied Neff to Sioux Falls Nov. 2, 1955, when Case's position on the gas bill was discussed with Kahler, said he did not know then that Neff was employed by Superior Oil.

Neff reiterated that his trips to Sioux Falls were his own idea, though he thought the oil company "was interested" in any Senator's position on the bill. Asked if he had contributed to any other Senator since his employment by the Company, Neff said he had not given to the "personal campaign fund" of any but Case.

## Route of \$2,500

**Howard B. Keck** -- President of Superior Oil Co., Los Angeles; gave the money to

**Elmer Patman** -- Austin, Texas, lawyer for Superior Oil, who gave the money to

**John M. Neff** -- Another lawyer for Superior Oil who gave the money to

**Ernest J. Kahler** -- Sioux Falls (S.D.) Argus-Leader business manager who gave the money to

**John E. Griffin** -- Campaign fund manager for Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) who, after Case's Senate speech disclosing the contribution, turned the \$2,500 over to the

**Senate Select Committee** investigating the incident.

## Gifts to Both Parties

While John M. Neff, lawyer employed by the Superior Oil Co. of California, was contributing \$2,500 each to Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) and the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska, associates also employed by the oil and gas firm were contributing to the Democratic Party.

House records reported by Congressional Quarterly show two gifts of \$1,000 to the Democratic National Committee in 1955, one by Elmer Patman, Austin, Texas, lawyer for Superior Oil, and the other by Monroe Butler of Los Angeles, Calif., registered lobbyist for the company. (Weekly Report, p. 175)

Butler registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act on June 30, 1955, listing Superior Oil Co. as his employer. (1955 Almanac, p. 695) He filed a \$2,435 spending report for the third quarter of 1955.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENTS --** A federal grand jury Feb. 14 began an inquiry into the campaign contribution and subpoenaed Neff, Patman and Whaley. The Justice Department assigned Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III and William A. Paisley, chief trial officer of the Criminal Division, to present evidence.

Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Select Committee Feb. 14 told the Senate the group was considering whether to recommend broadening its investigation. He invited "any Senator or any other person who has any evidence of improper pressure on either side of the so-called gas bill...to come forward and state the facts" to the Committee. Committee Members Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) said they favored investigating all contributions made in connection with the bill.

## CORRUPT PRACTICES PROBE

**COMMITTEE --** Senate Rules and Administration, Privileges and Elections Subcommittee.

**ACTION --** Feb. 13 -- Subcommittee Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) resigned from the Elections Subcommittee group, Albert Gore (D Tenn.) was appointed Chairman, and Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) was named a Subcommittee Member. Hennings said he resigned because the third Subcommittee Member, Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), upheld by a majority of the Rules Committee, objected to Hennings conducting campaign investigations at a time when he was up for re-election.

Hennings said he hoped his resignation would "speed the resumption" of the Subcommittee's proposed investigation of campaign contributions and other expenditures to influence Congressional action on the natural gas bill. (Weekly Report, p. 166)

Feb. 16 -- The Subcommittee voted unanimously to "conduct a study of contributions to election campaigns, federal elections and such evidence of corrupt practices as may be revealed." The announcement said the "non-partisan" study would look into "reports that selfish interests...sought...by improper use of financial resources under their control" to exert "improper influence on legislative proposals."

Gore said public hearings would not begin until the Select Committee investigating a campaign contribution

to Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) issued its report. (Weekly Report, p. 194)

## ECONOMIC REPORT

**COMMITTEE --** Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

**CONTINUED HEARINGS --** On the President's Economic Report. (Weekly Report, p. 161)

**TESTIMONY --** Feb. 14 -- Former Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman said "national power policy and resource development has been and is being reversed" by the Eisenhower Administration by "a system of nullification, indirection and obfuscation." He said reclamation "would be in liquidation if the Congress had not insisted on carrying through some going construction projects and proceeding with some additional ones the Administration did not want." The average annual budget for the Army Engineers' flood control program was about \$54 million less under the Eisenhower Administration than it had been for the preceding eight years, he said.

Feb. 15 -- Ralph Robey of the National Assn. of Manufacturers said NAM was "frankly disappointed" the Administration recommended postponement of the April 1 reduction in corporate tax rates. He urged a gradual reduction of both individual and corporate tax rates to a maximum of 35 percent.

Emerson P. Schmidt of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. recommended fiscal 1957 tax cuts of \$1.7 billion in individual taxes, \$800 million in corporate taxes and \$500 million in excise taxes.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the AFL-CIO recommended individual income tax cuts with special emphasis on low and middle income families.

Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation president, backed President Eisenhower's policy of putting national debt reduction before tax cuts. He recommended reducing or eliminating excise taxes that boosted agricultural marketing costs.

Herschel D. Newsom of the National Grange said a program was needed to support the income of farmers, not to support the price levels of their products.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

**COMMITTEE --** Senate Finance.

**CONTINUED HEARINGS --** On a bill (HR 7225) to liberalize and extend the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance program. (Weekly Report, p. 163)

**TESTIMONY --** Feb. 14 -- Leigh Cruess of the Mutual Insurance Co., New York, said in 1940-52 there was a 7.4 percent increase in life expectancy at age 65 for men and 12.5 percent for women. This "suggests an increase in the general Old Age and Survivors Insurance retirement age, rather than any reduction," he said.

Edwin C. McDonald of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, said his firm's retirement plan has shown retirement age for women has changed from 60 to 65 in recent years.

John H. Miller of the Monarch Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass., said the United States should increase its spending for rehabilitation services "and avoid the negative and dangerous course of entering into the unknown field of cash disability benefits...."

John W. Joanis of the Bureau of Accident and Health Underwriters said current federal-state payments to the disabled represent "the best system." He said in-



creasing the disability provisions would encourage some employees to take advantage of physical handicaps.

Albert C. Adams of the National Assn. of Life Underwriters said the extension of coverage provided in HR 7225 was desirable, but he opposed the rest of the bill's provisions.

Edward H. O'Connor of the Insurance Economics Society of America said "there is no emergency today requiring early enactment of any further liberalizing amendments to OASI."

Feb. 15 -- The AFL-CIO endorsed HR 7225, called it a "minimum program" to aid "many millions of Americans." Nelson H. Cruikshank, AFL-CIO spokesman, said the provision to establish benefits as a matter of right to permanently and totally disabled persons at age 50 was the "most important feature" of HR 7225.

Edward D. Hollander, Americans for Democratic Action national director, said ADA endorsed HR 7225 but would like social security liberalized even more. The National Assn. of Social Workers and National Consumers League also supported the bill.

Feb. 16 -- E.B. Whitten, National Rehabilitation Assn. executive director, said it was highly important "that procedures designed to encourage the rehabilitation of the largest possible number of the disabled be adopted at the beginning of a cash benefits program," but took no stand on HR 7225.

Dr. James L. Doenges, Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons president, said the bill should be defeated.

Miss Mary E. Switzer, director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said Congress should strengthen rehabilitation procedures.

#### DISASTER INSURANCE

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On various proposals for government-backed flood and disaster insurance. (Weekly Report, p. 162)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 10 -- Ellsworth Bunker, American Red Cross president, said it was vital to extend direct loans to distressed persons but did not offer recommendations for disaster insurance.

#### EAST-WEST TRADE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On East-West trade. (Weekly Report, p. 159)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 15 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said the Subcommittee had received "very disturbing" information on the extent of strategic trade to the Soviet bloc since controls were relaxed in 1954. He said the executive branch had "thus far declined to give to the Subcommittee the names of government employees and officials who made recommendations and decisions (or) to make available...certain documents."

Jerome S. Adlerman, a Subcommittee counsel, said Russia was buying "substantial quantities" of copper wire from Britain, of which Russia was "desperately" short.

Ralph R. Baldenhofer, vice president of Thompson Grinder Machine Co., Springfield, Ohio, said machine tools "essential to building up a war machine" had been removed from the international embargo list.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) said some tools taken off the embargo list could handle up to 90 percent of a war plant's work.

Feb. 16 -- John H. Williams, a Defense Department machine tools specialist, said the U.S. agreed to relax embargoes on British sales to Russia of machine tools "whose use for peacetime purposes would be the exception." He said such sales amounted to "enabling them to overtake us" in arms production.

#### CARGO PREFERENCE ACT

COMMITTEE -- House Merchant Marine.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On administration and operation of the Cargo Preference Act (PL 664 -- 83rd Congress). (Weekly Report, p. 130)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 9 -- Donald G. Ward, Chamber of Commerce of the United States spokesman, said the law was needed to keep the U.S. Merchant Marine healthy at a time of increased competition from lower-cost foreign vessels which receive help from their governments.

Feb. 15 -- Vice President Joseph H. Ball of the States Marine Lines said any weakening of the law "would deprive United States flag berth services of a substantial percentage of the cargoes they are now carrying."

Feb. 16 -- President Francis T. Greene of the American Merchant Marine Institute said "no significant and demonstrable harm" had been done to the surplus disposal program by the operation of the "50-50" law.

President Robert E. Mayer of the Pacific American Steamship Lines said the real "root of opposition" to the law came from the "historic maritime nations" of Europe.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives Feb. 3 voiced "vigorous opposition" to application of the Cargo Preference Act to shipments of agricultural commodities.

The American Farm Bureau Federation Feb. 7 urged Congress to exempt farm commodities from the law. The Bureau said Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway and Denmark bought \$694 million in farm products from the U.S. in 1954 and "since then the only sale to these countries has been one of \$15 million to the United Kingdom." Most of these countries are maritime nations and will not buy U.S. commodities "when we try to dictate...how they are to be shipped," the Bureau said.

#### UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE -- House Un-American Activities.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On Communist infiltration of the government.

BACKGROUND -- The Committee held hearings in various cities from Feb. 28 to Dec. 14, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 538) The Committee, in its annual report (H Rept 1648) Jan. 17, 1956, said the "menace of Communism...remains unabated." (Weekly Report, p. 80)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 14 -- James E. Gorham, former chief of the Civil Aeronautics Board Routes Division, said he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1934 to 1942. During that period Gorham said he was employed by the Federal Emergency Relief Agencies in New York and Washington, Railroad Retirement Board, Works Progress Administration, Securities and Exchange Commission and the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce's Subcommittee to Investigate Railroads, Holding Companies and Related Matters.



Gorham said during his 1934-38 service with the Senate Subcommittee it was headed by the then-Sen. Harry S. Truman, but that Committee Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.) actually ran the inquiry. Gorham said he resigned his CAB post Sept. 30, 1955, when he was subpoenaed. He said he did not know the present status of those who were members of communist cells with him, but gave the Committee these names: FERA, in New York -- Louis Lehrman, Lawrence Elkind, Barbara Best; WPA -- Miss Edna Richter and her brother, Irving Richter; Marcel Kistin, Rebecca Pfferman, Sidney Katz, Bernard Greenberg; NRA -- Albert Blumberg, John Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rhine, Arthur Stein; SEC -- Meyer Naigles, Doxey Wilkerson, Thomas Cox, Mrs. Polly Vibber, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Ball.

On the Subcommittee -- Herbert Fuchs, Samuel Konigsberg, Alfred Bernstein, Sylvia Soloff and Ellis Olin.

Feb. 15 -- Three witnesses, Irving Richter, Morris Levine and Miss Bertha Blair, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if they belonged to the Communist Party while working for the government. Richter said he now sells toys and novelties in Detroit; Levine said he works in a Chicago "typesetting establishment," and Miss Blair said she is a clerk with the National Council of Churches in New York City.

Feb. 16 -- Henry Rhine and Marcel Kistin invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned about their Communist Party membership while government employees. Rhine, who gave his address as Louisville, Ky., was asked by Committee Counsel Richard Arens whether he had been "a member of the Harry Dexter White espionage ring in 1933 and 1934." He declined to answer.

Kistin, who gave his address as Arlington, Mass., said "I am and always have been a loyal citizen of this country," but said he declined to answer questions because "this line of questioning can serve no legislative purpose."

**RELATED DEVELOPMENT** -- Feb. 15 -- Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) said "it would be premature for any conclusions to be drawn at this time that there exists today in the federal service any number of Communist Party members."

#### HIGHWAY FINANCING BILL

**COMMITTEE** -- House Ways and Means.

**BEGAN HEARINGS** -- On a bill (HR 9075) to raise revenue for a national highway program.

**BACKGROUND** -- Congress considered several highway bills in 1955 but could not agree on financing provisions. The Senate May 25, 1955, by voice vote, passed S 1048 which did not include financing provisions. The House voted down a clean bill, HR 7474, July 27, 1955, on a 123-292 roll-call vote. The measure would have paid for roads through taxes on such highway user items as diesel fuel and tires. HR 9075, introduced Feb. 6 by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.), is similar to the revenue provisions of HR 7474, but would impose less tax hikes. (1955 Almanac, p. 431.)

**TESTIMONY** -- Feb. 14 -- Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said the revenue provided for in HR 9075 would fall far short of the estimated \$36.5 billion federal share of the proposed \$51.5 billion highway construction program. He said the program should be geared to 12 instead of 15 years. Humphrey said he had no recommendations on how to make up the deficit. "I've told you the amount of money you've got to raise and all the

## COMMITTEE CALENDAR

### SENATE

- Feb 20 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Resumes television hearings.
- 23 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- On a bill (S 2101) to require Congressional approval before the Secretary of Interior could dispose of federal wildlife refuges. Hearings continue Feb. 24.
- 24 Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee -- In St. Louis on a bill (S 2663) to aid depressed areas.

### HOUSE

- Feb 27 Veterans Affairs -- Pension legislation.
- Mar 12 Un-American Activities -- In Charlotte, N.C., on alleged communistic activities in North Carolina.

places you can get it from," he said. "It's up to you how to do it." He said Congress could raise another \$4.5 billion over a 12-year period if it imposed a federal registration tax of \$1 per 1000 pounds on motor vehicles.

Feb. 15 -- Matt Triggs of the American Farm Bureau Federation opposed further federal spending for highways. He said the states "should continue to have the primary responsibility for financing highways." Triggs said tax boosts would "bear with particular severity on farmers" who would pay in increased truck transportation rates.

Feb. 15 -- Jack Garrett Scott, National Assn. of Motor Bus Operators, said new taxes on tires and fuels would have "a very severe impact" on the bus industry which was already "in precarious financial condition." He said bus companies were "paying considerably more than their proper share of highway costs."

George J. Burger of the Burger Tire Consultant Service and the National Federation of Independent Business said small business opposed "all moves to increase taxes on grounds that the tax load is already so steep as to all but break the back of independent business."

William A. Bresnahan of the American Trucking Assn. gave "unhesitating and unequivocal support" to HR 9075.

Jouett Shouse, National Assn. of Taxicab Owners, said taxis should be given the same exemptions from increased taxes as municipal transportation systems under HR 9075.

Feb. 16 -- W.W. Marsh of the National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn. said the proposed new taxes of three cents a pound on retread material and three cents a pound on tires would impose a great burden on dealers.

J.W. Gaskins of the National Assn. of the Off the Road Tire Retreaders said retread rubber for non-highway equipment should be exempted from the tax.

#### LIQUOR ADVERTISING

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

**BEGAN HEARINGS** -- On a bill (S 923) to outlaw interstate advertising of alcoholic beverages.

**TESTIMONY** -- Feb. 15 -- Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) said Congress should "meet this problem of alcoholic beverages so annoying to many members of the

public." He said an investigation of juvenile delinquency showed "teen agers being led from beer parties into dope addiction." He said parents cannot meet the problem "when every evening over radio and television come these urgings to drink glass after glass after glass" of beer.

Mrs. Augusta K. Christie, a member of the Maine legislature, said Congress was asked to act because national magazines, broadcasting networks and other media could not be controlled by the states.

The Rev. Leslie B. Logan of Denver, Colo., head of the Colorado Interchurch Temperance Movement, said alcoholic advertising on television was done through "a sneak attack." Bishop Wilbur E. Hammaker of the Methodist Church and National Temperance and Prohibition Counsel said "vital religion and sound morals are all tied up in many phases of life that are related to the matter of alcoholic beverage advertising."

The National Retail Liquor Package Stores Assn. said S 923 was an attempt "to hack away at our lawful business pursuits on a piece-at-a-time basis." The Association said the bill was "rankly discriminatory and most likely unconstitutional" and "solves no problem."

Feb. 16 -- Edward B. Dunford, National Temperance League attorney, said a ban on liquor advertising would not violate constitutional rights since it "relates solely to the commercial advertising of products which are peculiarly subject to governmental regulation."

Arthur P. Bondurant, Glenmore Distilleries Co., Louisville, Ky., vice president, said the ban would "create an enormous opportunity for the bootlegger" by distracting consumers from "brand names and brand preferences."

#### INDUSTRIAL ATOMIC ENERGY

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HELD HEARINGS -- On development of atomic energy by private industry. (Weekly Report, p. 127)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 15 -- Clyde T. Ellis of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. said "the U.S. has no civilian atomic energy program worthy of the name.... Other nations, including Russia, have achieved world leadership" in the field. He called for "dynamic administration and leadership" instead of "the present inertia" at the Atomic Energy Commission. Ellis said Congress should provide funds to cooperatives and public bodies "for the development and construction of experimental nuclear reactors...up to 50,000 kilowatts."

Tom Pickett of the National Coal Assn. said the country's best interests are not served by "unwarranted optimism" that low-cost atomic power "is on the verge of achievement." He said all available information emphasizes "the nation's long-range dependence upon coal as the primary source of low-cost power."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said Feb. 13 that, judging from the lack of response to invitations to testify, "industry is happy with the law as it is."

#### NICKEL PROJECT

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Government Activities Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On the \$43 million expansion of a government-owned nickel project at Nicaro, Cuba. (Weekly Report, p. 192)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 16 -- Randall Cremer of the Frederick Snare Corp. of New York, supervisor of the nickel project, reiterated his Jan. 13 testimony (Weekly

Report, p. 83) that former General Services Administrator Edmund F. Mansure had recommended the Balmer and Moore Insurance Agency of Chicago as brokers for the workmen's compensation insurance contracts at the Nicaro plant. (William J. Balmer of the insurance firm, a Chicago Republican leader, testified earlier he had recommended Mansure for the GSA post.) When asked by Chairman Jack B. Brooks (D Texas) if Balmer would otherwise have gotten the insurance business, Cremer said "no."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- On Feb. 15 Mansure said his resignation from the GSA post Feb. 6 had nothing to do with the investigation. The acceptance of his resignation "has been clouded by misrepresentations which have been given wide currency in the press," he said.

#### GI HOUSING LOANS

COMMITTEE -- House Veterans Affairs, Housing Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 16 released a report on housing, stating:

"Illegal use or misuse" of GI loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administration was "extensive" and "so serious as to require corrective legislation and administrative action."

VA supervision of private inspectors evaluating prospective GI homes was "inadequate."

The law should be changed so that GIs would not remain legally liable for keeping up payments after they had sold homes with GI mortgages.

#### DEPRESSED AREAS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On legislation to assist areas experiencing a high rate of unemployment. (Weekly Report, p. 55)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 10 -- In Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Vice President Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers said pending depressed areas legislation was inadequate to relieve unemployment and hardship in Pennsylvania's anthracite region. He said the UMW favored legislation which would emphasize aid in the form of new industries and public works.

## Committee Briefs

#### AL SARENA

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) Feb. 10 said Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay should ask Al Sarena Mines Inc. to "stop cutting fir trees and pine trees" on its Oregon holdings and operate a mine there. If the company does not comply, Neuberger said, McKay should "bring suit in federal court to recover these claims for the government." (Weekly Report, p. 160)

#### DEALERSHIPS

General Motors Corp. Feb. 10 said it had made 13 changes in its contracts with car and truck dealers "to improve the inherent equities" in the contracts. Dealers testified last year before the Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee that they were forced to take more cars than they could sell.

## DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION

Congress Feb. 14 sent to the President the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill for fiscal 1956 (HR 9063). (Weekly Report, p. 168)

- HR 9063 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1742) Feb. 2, 1956. Recommended appropriation: \$61,504,201.
- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote Feb. 7. Appropriation voted: \$64,670,201.
  - Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1476) Feb. 8. Recommended: \$70,195,066.
  - Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote Feb. 10. Voted: \$65,695,066.
  - Senate amendments agreed to by the House Feb. 14, without objection.
- PL 406 -- Signed into law Feb. 14.

The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill for fiscal 1956, the first money measure cleared by the second session of the 84th Congress, appropriated \$65,695,066 in supplemental funds. President Eisenhower requested \$64,505,201, mostly for flood control in the northeastern states and disaster relief.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 9063 appropriated:

- \$25,000,000 for the President's disaster relief fund.
- \$750,000 for the Veterans Administration disabled veterans insurance fund.
- \$34,796,000 for the Department of the Army for flood control in the northeastern states, including \$330,000 for review of flood control plans, \$34,436,000 for planning and construction of projects and replacement of funds used for emergency assistance during the 1955 floods and \$30,000 for general expenses.
- \$1,039,865 for the legislative branch, including \$940,000 for Senate investigations and inquiries.
- \$4,109,201 for claims and judgments against the U.S.
- \$40,000 for regulating the District of Columbia election of delegates to national political conventions (to be paid out of the D.C. general fund, and therefore not included in the bill's appropriation total).

HR 9063 also authorized appropriation of additional funds for the extension of the central part of the Capitol building.

## Senate Action

The Senate Feb. 10 passed HR 9063 by voice vote, accepting all but two committee amendments. As approved by the Senate, the bill appropriated \$65,695,066. The total was \$1,024,865 more than approved by the House.

A Senate Appropriations Committee amendment providing \$4,500,000 for acquisition of additional land in connection with the new Senate Office Building was ruled out of order as being legislation on an appropriation bill.

DEBATE -- Feb. 10 -- Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) -- "It is my hope that before any further land is acquired in connection with the Senate Office Building we may go into the subject thoroughly.... I understood that this half-block was to be used to provide parking space" for Senators' employees. "I think we are going 'haywire'...we have enough facilities now...."

## HOUSE CONCURRENCE

The House Feb. 14 concurred in the Senate amendments by voice vote, without debate.

## VENTURA PROJECT

The House Feb. 16 passed by voice vote and sent to the President a bill (S 926) authorizing construction of the Ventura, Calif., reclamation project. All but \$169,000 of the estimated \$27,669,000 cost of the project would be repaid to the Treasury.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was passed by the Senate by voice vote July 25, 1955, reported (H Rept 1659) by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Jan. 23, 1956.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and Senate, S 926:

Authorized the Secretary of Interior to construct and operate the Ventura River project, consisting of a storage reservoir, water diversion works and a conveyance system to deliver water for irrigation, municipal and industrial use.

DEBATE -- Supporters of the bill said the project's cost would be repaid in 50 years, except for \$169,000 to be used for recreational facilities. Products raised on the irrigated land would be fruit, nuts and truck crops which would not add to the nation's surplus crop problem.

## GAS BILL VETOED

President Eisenhower Feb. 17 vetoed the Natural Gas bill (HR 6645) which would have exempted natural gas producers from federal public utility regulation. (Weekly Report, p. 165)

In an obvious allusion to the \$2,500 offered Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) as a campaign contribution by the Superior Oil Co., Mr. Eisenhower said, "Since the passage of this bill, a body of evidence has accumulated indicating that private persons, apparently representing only a very small segment of a great and vital industry, have been seeking to further their own interests by highly questionable activities."

"These include efforts that I deem to be so arrogant and so much in defiance of acceptable standards of propriety as to risk creating doubt among the American people concerning the integrity of governmental processes."

## In This Appendix . . . (Feb. 6-12)

## Bills Acted On . . . . . PAGE A-44

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

## Bills Introduced . . . . . PAGE A-46

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

## Bills Acted On

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

## 1. Public Laws

## Public Law 403.

HR 5844 -- Increase fee for executing application for passport from \$1 to \$3. DONDERO (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 12, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar, amended, Jan. 16. House concurred in Senate amendments Jan. 25. President signed Feb. 10.

## Public Law 402.

HR 7871 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to provide \$175 million loan authority. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 6, amended. House passed Jan. 18, amended. Senate passed Jan. 20, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments Jan. 25. Senate adopted conference report Jan. 27. House adopted conference report Jan. 30. President signed Feb. 2.

## Public Law 404.

HR 7930 -- Authorize completion of initial stage of development for flood control in Russian River Basin, Calif. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Public Works reported Jan. 9. House passed Jan. 12. Senate Public Works reported Jan. 16. Senate passed Feb. 2. President signed Feb. 10.

## Public Law 405.

H J Res 471 -- Permit FHA title 1 repair assistance to new homes damaged by major disasters. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. House passed Jan. 20. Senate passed Feb. 2. President signed Feb. 2.

## 2. Sent to President

S 180 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Washita River Basin reclamation project, Oklahoma. KERR (D Okla.), MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, 1955. House passed Feb. 9.

S 1683 -- Amend act of June 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 172) re limiting boundaries of Yuma auxiliary project, Ariz. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 25. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.

S 1959 -- Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey 5,89-acre tract of land out of a 199,959 acre tract of land situated in vicinity of Houston, Harris County, Texas, to state of Texas. JOHNSON (D Texas), DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Armed Services reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, 1955, amended. House Armed Services reported Jan. 24. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.

S 2624 -- Amend act entitled "Act to provide for sale of Port Newark Army Base to city of Newark, N.J.," approved June 20, 1936, as amended. SMITH (R N.J.), CASE (R N.J.). Senate Armed Services reported July 28. Senate passed on consent of calendar July 30, 1955. House Armed Services reported Jan. 25. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.

S 2990 -- Extend through June 30, 1957, duration of Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955. HILL (D Ala.), SMITH (R N.J.). Labor and Public Welfare reported Jan. 25. Senate passed Feb. 2. House passed Feb. 6.

HR 2667 -- Amend section 208 (b) of Technical Changes Act of 1953 (PL 207, 83rd Cong.) re estate tax provisions of Internal Revenue Code. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1, 1955. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19, amended. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments Feb. 9.

HR 6043 -- Amend section 216 (b) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for maintenance of Merchant Marine Academy. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 11. House passed May 17. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 22, 1955. Senate passed Feb. 7.

HR 6645 -- Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended, re determination of rates and charges for such gas. HARRIS (D Ark.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28. House passed, 209-203, July 28, 1955, amended. Senate passed Feb. 6, amended.

HR 6857 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services Administration to convey certain land to city of Milwaukee, Wis. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.). House Government Operations reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Government Operations reported Aug. 1, 1955. Senate passed Feb. 8.

HR 7054 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide credit against estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers. BAKER (R Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19, amended. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments Feb. 9.

HR 7156 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to Board of County Commissioners of Lee County, Fla. ROGERS (D Fla.). House Government Operations reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Government Operations reported Jan. 24. Senate passed Feb. 8.

## 3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

## FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 1261 -- Authorize conveyance of certain lands within Caven Point terminal and ammunition loading pier, New Jersey, to N.J. Turnpike Authority. SMITH (R N.J.), CASE (R N.J.). Senate Armed Services reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955, amended. House Armed Services reported Jan. 23. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.

S 1853 -- Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended, re transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28, 1955, amended. Indefinitely postponed when Senate passed HR 6645, in lieu, Feb. 6.

S 2711 -- Authorize medals and decorations for outstanding and meritorious conduct and service in U.S. Merchant Marine. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 8. Senate passed Feb. 10.



- S 2972 -- Punish willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft, MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 8, Senate passed Feb. 10.
- S J Res 95 -- Authorize American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans and estimates for erection of suitable memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing, POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 8, Senate passed Feb. 10.
- S Res 197 -- Oppose sale of government-owned synthetic rubber plant at Institute, W. Va., FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Feb. 3, Senate rejected Feb. 8.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 3183 -- Provide an improved farm program; proposed Agricultural Act of 1950, ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 10.
- S J Res 111 -- Make provisions re burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas, CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 8.
- S J Res 136 -- Make provisions re fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas, CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 8, amended.
- S J Res 138 -- Provide that compensation of Executive Director of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy be \$18,000 per year, ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported Feb. 6.
- S J Res 141 -- Increase Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas, BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 8.

## 4. House Bills and Resolutions

#### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 1774 -- Abolish Verendrye National Monument and convey lands to state of North Dakota, BURDICK (R N.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 16, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended.
- HR 2106 -- Provide that periods of obligated service of members of armed forces shall not terminate by reason of appointment to a service academy, BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 31, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.
- HR 2216 -- Amend the act of June 19, 1948 (ch. 511, 62 Stat. 489), re retention in service of disabled commissioned officers and warrant officers of Army and Air Force, VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.
- HR 2220 -- Clarify status of citizens or nationals of Republic of the Philippines who are retired members of uniformed service and who hold offices of profit or trust under the Republic of the Philippines, VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.
- HR 2452 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to state of Wisconsin, WITHROW (R Wis.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25, amended, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended.
- HR 2889 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land in Necedah, Wis. to village of Necedah, WITHROW (R Wis.). House Government Operations reported June 30, amended, House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended, Senate Government Operations reported July 28, 1955, Senate passed Feb. 8, amended.
- HR 3083 -- Transfer certain land within U.S. survey 1474, tract A, of township of Sitka, Alaska, to city of Sitka, Alaska, BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior reported Jan. 12, amended, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended.
- HR 4363 -- Authorize conveyance of certain property of U.S. to state of New Mexico, DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 26, amended, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended.
- HR 4680 -- Affirm title to certain tract of land in California vested in state of Calif. on Jan. 21, 1897, JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 16, amended, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended.
- HR 4704 -- Provide for examination preliminary to promotion of officers of the naval service, WINSTEAD (D Miss.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 31, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.
- HR 4781 -- Authorize territory of Alaska to incur indebtedness, BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 30, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.
- HR 5657 -- Allow use of certain property in Volusia County, Fla. for civil defense purposes without payment of compensation to U.S., HERLONG (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 26, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.
- HR 5948 -- Amend Clayton Act by prohibiting acquisition of assets of other banks by banks, banking associations, or trust companies when effect may substantially be to lessen competition or tend to create monopoly, CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 26, amended, House passed under suspension of the rules Feb. 6.
- HR 6022 -- Provide for relocation of Trenton Massacre Canyon Monument presently located near Trenton, Neb., WEAVER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.

- HR 6112 -- Authorize construction of a sewage-disposal system to serve Yorktown area of Colonial National Historical Park, Va., ROBESON (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31, amended, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended.
- HR 6162 -- Provide for longer terms of office for the justices of the Supreme Court of Hawaii and the Circuit Courts of Hawaii, FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31, amended, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended.
- HR 6772 -- Authorize conveyance of certain federal land to school district No. 24 of Lake County, Ore., COON (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 16, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.
- HR 7030 -- Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported July 22, amended, House passed July 30, 1955, amended, Senate Finance reported Jan. 26, amended, Senate passed Feb. 8, amended.
- HR 7058 -- Amend Hawaiian Organic Act re compensation of supreme court justices and circuit court judges, FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31, amended, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended.
- HR 7761 -- Provide for conveyance of portion of Sharpe General Depot, Calif., to Stockton Port District, JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.
- HR 8100 -- Authorize loan of two submarines to government of Brazil, DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 30, amended, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended.
- HR 8101 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to give 25 World War II paintings to Government of New Zealand, DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25, House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.
- HR 8107 -- Amend Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 by increasing pay of six-months trainees from \$50 to \$78 per month, BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 8, House passed Feb. 9.
- HR 8320 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 and Agricultural Act of 1954 re special school milk program and brucellosis eradication program for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported Jan. 30, amended, House passed Feb. 1, amended, House Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 6, amended, Senate passed Feb. 8, amended.
- HR 8704 -- Extend through June 30, 1957, duration of Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955, PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 30, House tabled Feb. 6 when S 2990 passed in lieu.
- HR 9063 -- Make urgent deficiency appropriations for 1956, CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 3, House passed Feb. 7, amended, Senate Appropriations reported Feb. 8, amended, Senate passed Feb. 10, amended.
- HR 9064 -- Make appropriations for Treasury and Post Office Departments for fiscal 1957, GARY (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 3, House passed Feb. 7.
- H J Res 514 -- Provide that compensation of Executive Director of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy be \$18,000 per year, DURHAM (D N.C.). Joint Atomic Energy reported Feb. 6, House passed Feb. 8.
- H J Res 517 -- Change date to Jan. 7 for counting electoral votes in 1957, McCormack (D Mass.). House passed Feb. 7.
- H J Res 526 -- Amend Public Law 10 (83rd Cong.) to remove officers and committees of the House of Representatives from \$2,500 limitation of expenditures for electrical or mechanical office equipment, JONES (D Mo.). House Administration reported Feb. 9, House passed Feb. 9.
- H Con Res 186 -- Express sense of Congress that certain countries should be granted membership in United Nations, WILLIAMS (D N.J.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 12, 1955, amended, House tabled on consent calendar Feb. 6.
- H Res 396 -- Disapprove sale of Institute, W. Va., copolymer plant, Plancor 980, YATES (D Ill.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 7, House rejected Feb. 8.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 12 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports for basic commodities, COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported March 10, amended, House passed, 206-201, May 5, 1955, amended, Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 10.
- HR 101 -- Amend sec. 9, subsections (d) and (e), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, re administration by the Secretary of the Interior, ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 9, amended.
- HR 412 -- Authorize construction, operation and maintenance by Secretary of Interior of the Frylington-Arkansas project, Colorado, CHENOWETH (R Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 7, amended.
- HR 1779 -- Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Juniper division of Wapinitia federal reclamation project, Oregon, COON (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 6, amended.
- HR 2108 -- Repeal certain laws re professional examinations for promotion of medical, dental, and veterinary officers of Army and Air Force, BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 8.
- HR 2111 -- Authorize Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force, with approval of Secretary of Defense, to publish official registers for their respective services, BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 8, amended.

HR 6643 -- Amend reclamation laws to provide that excess lands acquired by foreclosure or inheritance may receive water temporarily for five years. ENGLE (D Calif.), House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 7, amended.  
H J Res 455 -- Make provisions re burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas. WATTS (D Ky.), House Agriculture reported Feb. 10.

H J Res 518 -- Make provisions re fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas. ABBITT (D Va.), House Agriculture reported Feb. 10, amended.  
H J Res 521 -- Make provisions re Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas. LANKFORD (D Md.), House Agriculture reported Feb. 10.

## Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AGRICULTURE</li> <li>2. APPROPRIATIONS</li> <li>3. EDUCATION &amp; WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing &amp; Schools</li> <li>Safety &amp; Health</li> <li>Social Security</li> <li>Welfare</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. FOREIGN POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administrative Policy</li> <li>Immigration &amp; Naturalization</li> <li>International Relations</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. LABOR</li> <li>6. MILITARY &amp; VETERANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defense Policy</li> <li>Veterans</li> </ul> </li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. MISC. &amp; ADMINISTRATIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Service</li> <li>Commemorative Congress</li> <li>Constitution, Civil Rights</li> <li>Crimes, Courts, Prisons</li> <li>District of Columbia</li> <li>Indian &amp; Territorial Affairs</li> <li>Land and Land Transfers</li> <li>Post Office</li> <li>Presidential Policy</li> <li>General</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. TAXES &amp; ECONOMIC POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business &amp; Banking</li> <li>Commerce &amp; Communications</li> <li>Natural Resources</li> <li>Public Works &amp; Reclamation</li> <li>Taxes &amp; Tariffs</li> </ul> </li> </ol> |
|--|--|

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

### TALLY OF BILLS

|   |                          |                               |  |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through Feb. 10, 1956. |                          | This week's listing includes: |  |
|   |                          | Bills                         | S 3137 to S 3185<br>HR 9063 to HR 9246 |
|   |                          | Resolutions                   |  |
| Bills   | Senate 3,185 House 9,246 | S J Res 137 to 143            |  |
| Joint Resolutions   | 143 530                  | S Con Res 69                  |  |
| Concurrent Resolutions  | 69 213                   | S Res 205 to 211              |  |
| Simple Resolutions  | 211 399                  | H J Res 514 to 530            |  |
| TOTAL   | 3,608 10,388             | H Con Res 210 to 213          |  |
|   |                          | H Res 398 and 399             |  |

## 1. Agriculture

S 3145 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/6/56 -- Require Bureau of Census to develop farm income data by economic class of farm -- Agriculture.  
S 3152 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide price support for 1955 crop of Maryland tobacco -- Agriculture.  
S 3177 -- MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 2/10/56 -- Provide for preservation of acreage history for purpose of future wheat acreage allotments where such allotments are underplanted because of unfavorable weather conditions -- Agriculture.  
S 3183 -- ELLENDER (D La.) -- 2/10/56 -- Provide an improved farm program; proposed Agricultural Act of 1956.  
S 3184 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/10/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to farmers and stockmen for purpose of refinancing existing debts -- Agriculture.  
S 3185 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/10/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to adjust the loan limitations of title II to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers -- Agriculture.  
S J Res 141 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- Increase Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.

HR 9088 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide an annual income program for owners of small tracts of land who develop thereon approved commercial forestry and to assist in such development -- Agriculture.  
HR 9097 -- VURSELL (R Ill.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to adjust loan limitations of title II to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers -- Agriculture.  
HR 9098 -- VURSELL (R Ill.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to farmers and stockmen for purpose of refinancing existing debts -- Agriculture.  
HR 9100 -- WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re furtherance and maintenance of export markets for American-grown cotton -- Agriculture.  
HR 9127 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide for establishment of a national seed-storage facility -- Agriculture.  
HR 9131 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend section I of act entitled "An act to authorize President to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases" (36 Stat. 847) approved June 25, 1910 to prohibit production of agricultural commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect -- Interior.  
HR 9140 -- ALEXANDER (D N.C.) -- 2/7/56 -- Maintain the 1955 burley tobacco allotment quota -- Agriculture.

HR 9143 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend Cooperative Forest Management Act -- Agriculture.  
HR 9148 -- SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9140.  
HR 9179 -- JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 2/8/56 -- Prohibit use of real property owned by U.S. for production of agricultural commodities, including livestock which are disposed of by sale -- Agriculture.  
HR 9185 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend act of April 6, 1949, as amended, authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to make disaster loans -- Agriculture.  
HR 9211 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 2/9/56 -- Preserve wheat acreage history of farms voluntarily underplanting their allotments -- Agriculture.  
H J Res 515 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 2/6/56 -- Make provisions re fire-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas to provide that production from increased acreage shall be in addition to national marketing quota for 1956-1957 marketing year -- Agriculture.  
H J Res 518 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 2/7/56 -- Make provisions re fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.  
H J Res 521 -- LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 2/7/56 -- Make provision re Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.  
H J Res 522 -- NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to H J Res 518.

## 2. Appropriations

HR 9063 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 2/3/56 -- Make urgent deficiency appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 -- Appropriations.  
HR 9064 -- GARY (D Va.) -- 2/3/56 -- Make appropriations for Treasury and Post Office Departments and Tax Court of U.S. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.

## 3. Education and Welfare

### HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

S 3158 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Hennings (D Mo.), Keftauver (D Tenn.), Murray (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.) -- 2/8/56 -- Provide for establishment in executive branch of government of a Department of Housing and Urban Affairs -- Government Operations.  
HR 9218 -- PILCHER (D Ga.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, which provide assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities -- Labor.

#### SAFETY AND HEALTH

- S 3138 -- HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to improve health of nation through grants for special projects to develop improved methods of care, treatment and rehabilitation of mentally ill -- Labor.
- S 3176 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Bender (R Ohio), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kuchel (R Calif.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.) -- 2/10/56 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to prohibit movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, unwholesome or adulterated poultry or poultry products -- Labor.
- S J Res 143 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 2/10/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to determine best means of eliminating hazards within City of Klamath Falls, Ore., caused by a canal under jurisdiction of Bureau of Reclamation -- Interior.

- HR 9087 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 2/6/56 -- Increase amount authorized for erection and equipment of suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for use of National Institute of Dental Research -- Commerce.
- HR 9134 -- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved August 13, 1946 -- Public Works.
- HR 9186 -- MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/8/56 -- Authorize five-year program of grants for construction of medical educational and research facilities -- Commerce.
- HR 9227 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend hospital survey and construction provisions of Public Health Service Act with respect to transfer of unused allotments -- Commerce.
- H J Res 523 -- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/8/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to confer certain additional powers upon Interstate Sanitation Commission, established by said states pursuant to Public Resolution 62, 74th Congress, Aug. 27, 1935 -- Judiciary.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

- S 3139 -- MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend public assistance and related provisions of Social Security Act to provide separate matching of assistance expenditures for medical care, provide gradually for equal matching of old-age assistance expenditures supplementing old-age and survivors insurance benefits, make clear purpose of encouraging states to provide assistance and services to help strengthen family life and help needy families and individuals attain self-support or self-care, assist in improving administration of public assistance programs through research and training and improve aid to dependent children -- Finance.

- HR 9065 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.
- HR 9066 -- DOLLIVER (R Iowa) -- 2/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.
- HR 9068 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 2/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.
- HR 9091 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend public assistance and related provisions of Social Security Act to provide separate matching of assistance expenditures for medical care, provide gradually for equal matching of old-age assistance expenditures supplementing old-age and survivors insurance benefits, make clear purpose of encouraging states to provide assistance and services to help strengthen family life and to help needy families and individuals attain self-support or self-care, assist in improving administration of public assistance programs through research and training and improve aid to dependent children -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9093 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that entitlement to old-age insurance benefits shall not prevent a widow from receiving widow's or mother's insurance benefits -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9120 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9091.
- HR 9130 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that the wage credit of \$160 a month for military or naval service, granted to individuals who served in armed forces of U.S., shall also be granted to certain individuals who served in armed forces of countries allied with the U.S. -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9145 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.
- HR 9174 -- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.
- HR 9175 -- GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.
- HR 9187 -- MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.
- HR 9190 -- STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.
- HR 9204 -- CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.
- HR 9213 -- MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.
- HR 9231 -- TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.
- HR 9232 -- WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.
- HR 9239 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/10/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.
- HR 9245 -- SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 2/10/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

#### WELFARE

- HR 9092 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education and Welfare; to authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

HR 9168 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9072.

## 4. Foreign Policy

#### ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY NO INTRODUCTIONS

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- S 3172 -- WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) -- 2/8/56 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals -- Foreign Relations.
- S J Res 142 -- GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 2/8/56 -- Direct Secretary of State and Secretary of Interior, through Bureau of Reclamation to study the economic and engineering feasibility of acquiring riparian rights from Republic of Mexico to water in Gulf of California for piping and pumping of water from Gulf of California to Arizona for irrigation purposes -- Foreign Relations.
- HR 9069 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 2/6/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S., by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9077 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 2/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9069.
- HR 9080 -- HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite the final determination of claims -- Judiciary.
- HR 9086 -- O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/6/56 -- Prohibit importation of U.S. flag or emblem from foreign countries -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9101 -- WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 2/6/56 -- Encourage sale of cotton for export and to limit imports of manufactured cotton products -- Agriculture.
- HR 9128 -- DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9080.
- HR 9170 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9069.
- H J Res 524 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/8/56 -- Direct Secretary of State and Secretary of Interior through Bureau of Reclamation to study economic and engineering feasibility of acquiring riparian rights from Republic of Mexico to water in Gulf of California for piping and pumping of water from Gulf of California to Arizona for irrigation purposes -- Foreign Affairs.
- H J Res 530 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/10/56 -- Establish a joint Congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Program -- Rules.
- H Con Res 210 -- BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 2/6/56 -- Extend greetings to Sudan -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 211 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/56 -- Express sense of Congress with respect to creation of a commission on Arab refugee problem within U.N. -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 212 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 2/8/56 -- Provide that U.S. mission to U.N. shall take such steps as might be necessary to have each day's session in U.N. opened with a prayer -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 213 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/56 -- Express friendship of people of U.S. for people of Italy and express hope that Italy will remain one of free and democratic nations of world -- Commerce.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- S 3167 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/8/56 -- Authorize admission to U.S. of certain aliens; revise basic quota system -- Judiciary.
- S 3168 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to vest in Attorney General discretionary power to admit aliens -- Judiciary.
- S 3169 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act, to regulate judicial review of deportation and exclusion orders -- Judiciary.
- S 3170 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend sections 201 and 202 of Immigration and Nationality Act re judicial review -- Judiciary.
- HR 9171 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend and liberalize provisions of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 -- Judiciary.
- HR 9180 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/56 -- Authorize admission to U.S. of certain aliens; revise basic quota system -- Judiciary.
- HR 9181 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to vest in Attorney General discretionary power to admit aliens -- Judiciary.
- HR 9182 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to regulate judicial review of deportation and exclusion orders -- Judiciary.
- HR 9183 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend sections 201 and 202 of Immigration and Nationality Act re judicial review -- Judiciary.
- HR 9189 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to permit children adopted by U.S. citizens to be naturalized in certain cases without satisfying the residence and physical presence requirements -- Judiciary.
- HR 9221 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9180.
- HR 9222 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9183.
- HR 9223 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9182.

HR 9224 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9181.  
 HR 9229 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9183.  
 HR 9230 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9181.  
 HR 9242 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/10/56 -- Similar to HR 9182.  
 HR 9243 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/10/56 -- Similar to HR 9180.

## 5. Labor

HR 9129 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, re overseas fair labor standards -- Labor.  
 HR 9142 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act in order to permit supervisors to be considered as employees under provisions of such act -- Labor.  
 HR 9144 -- HOLT (R Calif.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9129.  
 HR 9147 -- O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries -- Labor.  
 HR 9241 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/10/56 -- Extend benefits under Federal Employees Compensation Act to persons injured while engaged in civil-defense activities during World War II -- Labor.

## 6. Military and Veterans

### DEFENSE POLICY

S 3154 -- JACKSON (D Wash., Smith (R Maine) (by request) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide medical care for dependents of members of armed forces of U.S. -- Armed Services.  
 -----  
 HR 9136 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to authorize Secretary of Treasury to purchase loans guaranteed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 from national service life insurance fund -- Veterans.  
 HR 9141 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 2/7/56 -- Make certain graduates of maritime schools who have served two years as licensed officers of U.S. vessels eligible for appointment as permanent commissioned officers in Coast Guard -- Merchant Marine.  
 HR 9149 -- TUMULTY (D N.J.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide that members of armed forces who claim their privilege against self-incrimination shall thereby forfeit their rights to benefits provided veterans -- Armed Services.  
 HR 9169 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend subparagraph (c) paragraph 1, part I of Veterans Regulations No. 1 (a), as amended, to establish a presumption of service connection for chronic and tropical diseases becoming manifest within three years from separation from service -- Veterans.  
 HR 9176 -- HARDY (D Va.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend Public Law 314, 78th Congress, to provide that retired reservists may waive receipt of a portion of their retired pay -- Armed Services.  
 HR 9246 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/10/56 -- Amend Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 by authorizing payments to survivors of former members for unused leave credit -- Armed Services.

### VETERANS

HR 9070 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide one-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance -- Veterans.  
 HR 9121 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/7/56 -- Establish an additional pension program for veterans of World War I -- Veterans.  
 HR 9126 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9121.  
 HR 9139 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9139.  
 HR 9212 -- MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize criteria for determining eligibility for pension payable thereunder and to increase amount of pension so payable to veterans who have attained age of 60 years -- Veterans.

## 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

### CIVIL SERVICE

S 3140 -- COTTON (R N.H.) -- 2/6/56 -- Grant longevity pay increases to wage board employees -- Civil Service.  
 -----  
 HR 9085 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/6/56 -- Extend benefits of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to members of civilian faculties of U.S. Naval Academy and U.S. Naval Postgraduate School -- Civil Service.  
 HR 9090 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide a measure of coordination between Civil Service Retirement Act and Social Security Act -- Ways and Means.

HR 9125 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend section 8 (d) (1) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to extend on an equitable basis the increases in annuities provided therein to persons separated from service with entitlement to deferred annuity -- Civil Service.  
 HR 9172 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, to require that certain reports and other communications of executive branch to Congress contain information pertaining to number of civilian officers and employees required to carry out additional or expanded functions -- Civil Service.  
 HR 9173 -- GROSS (R Iowa) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9172.  
 HR 9208 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to authorize optional purchases of additional amounts of group life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance by individual employees in certain cases -- Civil Service.  
 HR 9220 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend act of Sept. 1, 1954, to correct certain inequities with respect to compensation of prevailing wage-rate employees to provide longevity compensation for such employees -- Civil Service.  
 HR 9244 -- MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/10/56 -- Make general revisions Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

### COMMEMORATIVE

S J Res 139 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Aiken (R Vt.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Bible (D Nev.), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R N.J.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Curtis (R Neb.), Daniel (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Eastland (D Miss.), Fulbright (D Ark.), George (D Ga.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Gore (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Hruska (R Neb.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Knowland (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), McNamara (D Mich.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Scott (D N.C.), Smith (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Thyne (R Minn.), Welker (R Idaho), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of first conference of state governors for protection in public interest of natural resources of U.S. -- Judiciary.  
 S J Res 140 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/8/56 -- Authorize President to proclaim period from Feb. 12, 1956, to Feb. 19, 1956, as National Negro History Week -- Judiciary.  
 S Con Res 69 -- HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/6/56 -- Commemorate 50th anniversary of national food, drug and cosmetic law and Federal Meat Inspection Act and request President to designate week beginning June 24, 1956, as National Pure Food, Drug, Cosmetic and Meat Inspection Laws Week -- Judiciary.  
 -----  
 HR 9124 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special series of postage stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of founding of city of Duluth, Minn. -- Civil Service.  
 HR 9205 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 2/9/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to furnish memorial markers commemorating certain deceased members of armed forces -- Armed Services.  
 H J Res 520 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of official founding and launching of conservation movement for protection in public interest of natural resources of U.S. -- Judiciary.  
 H J Res 525 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to H J Res 520.  
 H J Res 527 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 2/9/56 -- Authorize American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans and estimates for erection of a suitable memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing -- Administration.  
 H J Res 529 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/9/56 -- Provide for observance and celebration of quadricentennial anniversary of establishment of first settlement in Florida -- Judiciary.

### CONGRESS

S 3148 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 2/6/56 -- Authorize surveys and studies bearing upon possible use of atomic energy for utility service requirements of buildings and grounds under Architect of Capitol -- Atomic Energy.  
 S J Res 138 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide that compensation of Executive Director of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy shall be \$18,000 per year.  
 S Res 205 -- JOHNSON (D Texas), Knowland (R Calif.) -- 2/6/56 -- Establish select committee to investigate circumstances involving alleged improper attempts through political contributions to influence vote of Sen. Case of S.D. in so-called Natural Gas bill.  
 S Res 206 -- HENNINGSS (D Mo.) -- 2/6/56 -- Investigate circumstances connected with tender of campaign contribution to Sen. Case of S.D. and any other contributions by persons in legislation involving oil and gas industry of U.S.



- HR 9076 -- COLE (R N.Y.) -- 2/6/56 -- Authorize surveys and studies bearing upon possible use of atomic energy for utility service requirements of buildings and grounds under the Architect of Capitol -- Atomic Energy.
- HR 9133 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to make applicable to Members of Congress current provisions of section 10 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, relating to voluntary contributions -- Civil Service.
- H J Res 514 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 2/6/56 -- Make provisions re compensation of executive director of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy -- Atomic Energy.
- H J Res 517 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/7/56 -- Change date to Jan. 7 for counting electoral votes in 1957.
- H J Res 528 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 2/9/56 -- Limit spending powers of Congress and provide for reduction of national debt -- Judiciary.

#### CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- S 3143 -- McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Byrd (D Va.), Stennis (D Miss.), Daniel (D Texas), Robertson (D Va.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Ervin (D N.C.), Russell (D Ga.), Hill (D Ala.), Johnston (D S.C.), George (D Ga.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 2/6/56 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 137 -- ROBERTSON (D Va.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Ervin (D N.C.), McClellan (D Ark.), Johnston (D S.C.), Russell (D Ga.), George (D Ga.) -- 2/6/56 -- Exercise power granted to Congress by section 5 of 14th amendment to Constitution through declaration that both public schools which are desegregated as to race and public schools for the different races which are separate but equal satisfy requirements of such amendment -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 519 -- DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 2/7/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. re equal rights for men and women -- Judiciary.

#### CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- S 3178 -- ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 2/10/56 -- Waive section 143, of title 28, U.S.C., with respect to U.S. District Court for Western District of N.C. holding court at Bryson City, N.C. -- Judiciary.
- HR 9137 -- SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 2/7/56 -- Waive section 142, of title 28, U.S.C., with respect to U.S. District Court for Western District of N.C. holding court at Bryson City, N.C. -- Judiciary.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- HR 9078 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide authorized strength of metropolitan police force of D.C. shall be not less than 2,500 officers and members -- D.C.
- HR 9095 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide for establishment of an American National Theater in D.C. -- Public Works.
- HR 9214 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend D.C. Redevelopment Act of 1945 to afford certain preferences to businesses displaced by slum clearance or redevelopment and business property owners affected thereby -- D.C.

#### INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- S 3156 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 2/7/56 -- Authorize presentation of claims of Coos (or Kowes) Bay, Lower Umpqua (or Kalawahet) and Siuslaw tribes of Indians to Indian Claims Commission -- Interior.
- S 3161 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 2/8/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to contract with Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands -- Interior.
- HR 9150 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide domestic and community sanitation facilities and services for Indians -- Interior.
- HR 9207 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/9/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to contract with Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands -- Interior.
- HR 9209 -- JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9150.
- HR 9215 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend Organic Act of Territory of Alaska -- Interior.
- HR 9216 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/56 -- Implement section 25 (b) of Organic Act of Guam by carrying out recommendations of Commission on Application of Federal Laws to Guam -- Interior.
- HR 9225 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/9/56 -- Repeal act of August 9, 1946, providing for preparation of a membership roll of Indians of Yakima Reservation -- Interior.
- H J Res 516 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/6/56 -- Make provisions re payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right of way for Yellowstone Dam and Reservoir, Hardin Unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming -- Interior.

#### LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- HR 9081 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 2/6/56 -- Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey a 2,915 acre tract of land situated about six miles south of City of San Antonio, in Bexar County Texas, to state of Texas -- Armed Services.

- HR 9203 -- BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 2/9/56 -- Provide Secretary of Navy shall select a site to which naval magazine at Port Chicago, Calif., may be moved and report to Congress thereon and to suspend acquisition of land in vicinity of such naval magazine pending making of such report -- Armed Services.
- HR 9219 -- PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 2/9/56 -- Provide for sale by Secretary of Army of certain real property of U.S. not needed in operation of Camp Stewart Military Reservation, Ga., to former owners of such property -- Armed Services.

#### POST OFFICE

- HR 9135 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide parking space for automobiles of patrons and postal employees at postal installations -- Civil Service.
- HR 9146 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended with respect to recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.
- HR 9206 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 2/9/56 -- Readjust postal classification on certain educational and cultural materials -- Civil Service.
- HR 9228 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 2/9/56 -- Readjust postal rates; establish a Commission on Postal Rates -- Civil Service.
- HR 9240 -- CARRIGG (R Pa.) -- 2/10/56 -- Correct an inequity resulting from setting of effective date of Public Law 68 of 84th Congress -- Civil Service.

#### PRESIDENTIAL POLICY NO INTRODUCTIONS

#### GENERAL

- S 3165 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 2/8/56 -- Authorize appropriation of funds to assist in financing 1957 World's Conservation Exposition and Plowing Contests to be held in Adams County, Ohio, in Sept. 1957 -- Agriculture.
- S 3174 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 2/8/56 -- Incorporate Veterans of World War I of U.S. -- Interior.
- S 3180 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Robertson (D Va.) -- 2/10/56 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to authorize appointment of two U.S. commissioners for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park -- Interior.
- HR 9217 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/9/56 -- Recognize Italian-American World War Veterans of U.S. Inc., a national nonprofit, nonpolitical war veterans' organization for purposes of bestowing upon it certain benefits, rights, privileges and prerogatives -- Veterans.
- H J Res 526 -- JONES (D Mo.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend joint resolution of March 25, 1953, relating to electrical and mechanical office equipment for use of members, officers and committees of House of Representatives to remove officers and committees from certain limitations -- Administration.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

#### BUSINESS AND BANKING

- S 3137 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Green (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.), Scott (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Ervin (D N.C.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide insurance against flood damage -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 8874 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8875 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
- HR 9071 -- BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide insurance against flood damage -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 9072 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 2/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9071.
- HR 9073 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9071.
- HR 9074 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9071.
- HR 9079 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide for an experimental national flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 9138 -- THOMPSON (D Tex.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend Texas City Claims Act to provide there shall be no limit to amount that may be paid in the case of county of Galveston to City of Texas City, Texas -- Judiciary.

#### COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- S 3142 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 2/6/56 -- Encourage construction and maintenance of modern Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels in interest of peacetime commerce and national defense -- Commerce.
- S 3149 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit certain air carriers to grant free or reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion -- Commerce.
- S 3163 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend section 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in order to authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating in Hawaii and Alaska -- Commerce.
- S 3164 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend section 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in order to authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating between U.S. and Alaska -- Commerce.

- HR 9082 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 2/6/56 -- Prevent automobile manufacturers from coercing automobile dealers to purchase unwanted merchandise -- Commerce.  
 HR 9096 -- VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 2/6/56 -- Encourage construction and maintenance of modern Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels in the interest of peacetime commerce and national defense -- Merchant Marine.  
 HR 9177 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend section 405 (a) part IV of Interstate Commerce Act re publication of rates or charges -- Commerce.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

- S 3173 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 2/8/56 -- Encourage operation of marginal lead and zinc mines necessary to national defense -- Banking and Currency.  
 -----  
 HR 9094 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/6/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to dispose of deposits of sand, stone and gravel located on certain public lands of U.S. reserved for military or naval uses -- Armed Services.  
 HR 9226 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 2/9/56 -- Create a Water Conservation and Planning Service in Department of Interior -- Interior.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S 3162 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/8/56 -- Provide for development of a comprehensive master plan to abate and prevent water pollution in D.C. and areas immediately adjacent thereto, and for conservation and development of Potomac River Basin for water supply, pollution control, agricultural, industrial, municipal and recreational purposes -- Public Works.  
 -----  
 HR 9102 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 2/6/56 -- Authorize monetary contribution for flood-control accomplishments of multiple purpose Hays Canyon Dam proposed to be constructed on Walker River by Walker River Irrigation District, a quasi-municipal corporation of state of Nevada -- Public Works.  
 HR 9122 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/7/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating projects -- Interior.  
 HR 9123 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9122.  
 HR 9132 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide for approval of report of Secretary of Interior on Ainsworth unit of Missouri River Basin project -- Interior.  
 HR 9184 -- KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 2/8/56 -- Provide for acquisition of a site and erection thereon of a federal building in Williston, N.D. -- Public Works.  
 HR 9191 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/8/56 -- Reduce local contributions required for construction of Navarro Mills Reservoir on Richland Creek, Texas, from 36 percent to 25 percent of total cost of project -- Public Works.  
 HR 9192 -- WATTS (D Ky.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act in order that a greater number of local organizations may qualify for assistance under provisions of such act -- Agriculture.

#### TAXES AND TARIFFS

- S 3151 -- WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 2/7/56 -- Reduce percentage depletion for oil and gas wells -- Finance.  
 S 3153 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 2/7/56 -- Allow amounts paid for institutional care and training of mentally retarded child of taxpayer to be deducted for federal income tax purposes -- Finance.  
 S 3181 -- SCHOEPPLE (R Kan.) -- 2/10/56 -- Exempt certain shipments of farm produce from tax on transportation of property -- Finance.  
 -----  
 HR 9067 -- PATMAN (D Texas) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small and medium size business, encourage industrial expansion, encourage competition, counteract forces growing out of present tax structure which are bringing about widespread corporate mergers and consolidations, discourage growing concentration of business into few giant corporations by substituting for nearly uniform tax rates now applicable to corporations of vastly differing sizes moderate graduation of tax rates on corporate incomes -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9075 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional revenue from taxes on motor fuel, tires and trucks and buses -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9083 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend period for amortization of grain-storage facilities -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9084 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide method of taxation for regulated investment companies and their shareholders on realized long-term capital gains -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9089 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 2/6/56 -- Make provision re status of certain organizations as tax-exempt organizations under section 101 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9099 -- WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend subparagraph (A) of subparagraph (3) of subsection (a) of section 1033 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re nonrecognition of gain -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9166 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 2/8/56 -- Provide one-year extension of existing corporate normal tax rate and of certain excise tax rates -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9167 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9166.  
 HR 9178 -- HOLMES (R Wash.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9083.  
 HR 9188 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to contributions and gifts by corporations to or for use of schools of engineering and related technical subjects -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9210 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/56 -- Remove inequities by imposing limitations on the period during which U.S. may retain, without payment of interest, overpayments under section 722 for taxable years beginning prior to Jan. 1, 1942 -- Ways and Means.

# Congressional Quiz

Score yourself on this quiz. If you can ring up seven points (out of a possible 12), you're probably "well informed" on the background of current issues.

1. Q--Five living Americans won the Presidential nomination of a major party -- and lost the election. Credit yourself one point for each you can name.



A--The candidates, and the year in which each was defeated: Democrat James M. Cox, (1920); Republicans Herbert Hoover (1932), Alfred M. Landon (1936) and Thomas E. Dewey (1944, 1948); and Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson (1952).

2. Q--Guess how much it costs the Post Office Department to deliver your three-cent letter: 1 1/4 cents; 2 1/2 cents; 3 1/3 cents?

A--3 1/3 cents is correct -- and the Post Office says the cost soon will rise because of wage increases for postal employees. Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield claims his department is losing \$1,000 a minute.

3. Q--True or false: Lobbies reported spending less to influence Congress in 1955 than in any previous year.

A--Surprisingly, true, according to a Congressional Quarterly tabulation. Registrations filed

through Jan. 31 show that reported spending hit a new low of \$4.2 million -- a drop of more than \$6 million from the peak year 1950. But many pressure groups have in recent months changed their reporting techniques as a result of a 1954 Supreme Court decision that narrowed the definition of "lobbying." Actually, more organizations filed reports in 1955 than the year before.

4. Q--Which 20th century President began his term with the opposition party holding more seats in the House of Representatives than his own party? (Take 4 points for correct answer.)

A--Woodrow Wilson, who won the Presidency by a narrow margin over Charles Evans Hughes in 1916. In the same year, 210 House Democrats were elected, and 216 Republicans -- along with nine Members of other parties. With the help of the minor party Members, Democrats were able to organize the House in 1917.

5. Q--True or false: Foreign aid costs each U.S. citizen about \$26 per year.

A--At the present level of spending, true. That's about one-third of average weekly earnings in manufacturing (\$80), or less than two days' pay. The annual aid total: \$4.2 billion.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found. (3) 137; (4) 116; (5) 143.

Copyright 1956, by Congressional Quarterly News Features  
1156 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients only. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. CQ Weekly Report and index also are available to clients on microfilm, at \$5.10 a year. Second class mail privileges authorized at Washington, District of Columbia.



# *The Week In Congress*

**Condition 'Satisfactory'** President Eisenhower's doctors told him his recovery from last September's heart attack was such that he could spend another five to 10 years in active life, such as the Presidency. The stock market zoomed, Republicans rejoiced and Democrats said that if the Chief Executive runs again, his health becomes a legitimate campaign issue. The President went to Thomasville, Ga., to hunt, play golf and think over the proposition of announcing for another four-year term or retiring to Gettysburg, Pa. (Page 192)

## **Urgent Matters**

Congress sent the President an Urgent Deficiency appropriation measure for fiscal 1956 amounting to \$65,695,066. Principally the money was voted for flood control in the northeastern states and disaster relief. The flood control provision called for \$34,796,000 for the Army to use in the northeastern section, including \$330,000 for review of flood control plans. Also included was \$940,000 for Senate investigations and inquiries. (Page 199)

## **Flickering Lights**

Wavering lights and fuzzy television reception could become a common occurrence. The United States is in for some power shortages that even the mighty atom cannot stave off. In several states, says the Federal Power Commission, the electric industry is only a few kilowatts ahead of consumer demand. In some places there are indications demand will surpass supply. (Page 183)

## **'Communism Unabated'**

The House Un-American Activities Committee quizzed the former chief of the Civil Aeronautics Board's Routes Division, James E. Gorham, who said he was a Communist party member from 1934 to 1942. He also named 20 persons he said were members of Communist cells with him. Gorham said he had worked with federal relief agencies in New York and Washington, Railroad Retirement Board, Works Progress Administration, Securities and Exchange Commission and a Senate subcommittee staff. The Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, meanwhile, started hearings on the trade between western and Iron Curtain countries. Testimony developed that Russia is buying substantial quantities of copper wire, among other things, from Britain. Such sales, according to one witness, amounted to enabling the Russians to pass us in the arms race. (Page 196)

## **What's Corruption?**

The probe of the \$2,500 campaign contribution to Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) has turned attention on the question of what constitutes corruption. There are prominent cases of alleged Congressional corruption in both the House and Senate, including a case involving Daniel Webster. (Pages 193, 194)

## **Farm Dilemma**

The problem of farm price supports, potentially the biggest political wrangle of 1956, heads for the Senate floor and a showdown. With the Democrat-controlled Senate Agriculture Committee backing high price supports, the President stepped into the furor with a letter stating his continued opposition to rigid supports. The American Farm Bureau Federation said the proposed program would not help. The Grange said it was disappointed. The National Farmers Union said there were several failings. (Pages 187, 193)

## **Ballots and Dollars**

It's getting tougher to run for public office because of the rising costs of advertising media, such as radio, newspapers and television. Thus it becomes a problem to build up a financial campaign chest. It also raises the question of how much it costs to run political organizations in off-years, such as 1955 when national expenses of \$4,323,394.55 were reported. Campaign contribution and spending laws may be tightened before the Presidential campaign. A Senate subcommittee announced plans for a complete probe of political contributions. The plans were completed after Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) resigned from the subcommittee. Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) was appointed chairman. (Pages 175, 195)